The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5727. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

An Ionian Town Destroyed by an Earthquake.

Ten Dead Bodies and Fifty Wounded Taken from the Ruins.

The Debate on the Commercial Treaties in France.

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

Interesting General Foreign and Domestic News.

EUROPE.

The Alabama Claims Negotiations—A Strike in Lancashire—The Pope and the French Emperor—A Hot Debate in the French Chambers.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that negotiations on the *Alabama* claims question have been suspended.... The lands belonging to the estate of the late GEORGE PEABODY, which were recently seized by the officers of the Crown, have been released by order of the Government.... The cotton spinners in the factories at Wigan, Lancashire, are on a strike, and 4,000 hands are idle.... Sir JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE, member of Parliament from Exeter, addressed a meeting of his constituency last evening, in an important speech, defining and defending the Ministry.

ROME, Jan. 27.—At a meeting of the Ecumenical Council to-day, notice was given of the nomination of Cardinal BARNABO to be President of the Commission on Eastern Rites and Apostolic Missions. The death of the Archbishop of Vera Cruz was announced to the Council. Six Fathers addressed the body, but no new subjects of discussion were introduced, the speeches being confined to questions under discussion at previous meetings. The Archbishop of Algiers has left Rome for Paris to ascertain the views of the Emperor on the dogma of the personal infallibility of the Pope. The uncertainty as to the Emperor's position on the question causes the Father serious uneasiness.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—In the debate on the commercial treaties in the Corps Legislatif yesterday the opposition was violent and there were some stormy scenes; but the Government developed unexpected strength. At the sitting to-day the discussion was continued. M. OLLIVIER made the closing speech. He created a sensation by announcing that the Cabinet would support the existing treaties, but they were in favor of the freest discussion, as it was their purpose to afford equal protection to all. He added that the Ministers desired to conduct the Government sustained by the majority of the Chambers, which was the real expression of the will of the nation. That majority was not an ancient group, but part of the Assembly, sustaining the policy of the Cabinet, not because it was an accomplished fact, but with the firm intention of maintaining Union. He would say, not in a boastful spirit, but with modesty and dignity, that the Government would accept the aid of all, but would neither solicit nor accept the protection of any. The Minister's speech was received with cheers, and the Government was sustained by a vote of 201 against 31.

A Fearful Earthquake in the Ionian Islands—The Spanish Elections—The Tyrolese in the Austrian Diet.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 28.—The *Courant* has news from ROBERT P. KEEP, Consul at Athens, of the total destruction by earthquake, on the morning of Dec. 28, of the town of Santa Maura, on one of the Ionian Islands of that name. At the date of the advices, Jan. 1, ten dead and fifty wounded men had been taken from the ruins. Not a house was left standing. The survivors slept in the open air or under tents.

MUNICH, Jan. 28.—Differences between the Government and Parliament have resulted in a Ministerial crisis. The Upper House insist on the resignation of Prince HOHENLOHE and the Cabinet over which he presides.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—The exclusion of Radicals from the Cabinet causes a feeling of discontent which is daily gaining strength.

In the recent election the Monarchists polled five-sevenths of the popular vote.

VIENNA, Jan. 28.—The Deputies of Tyrol threaten to withdraw from the Austrian Diet because they are denied the right to vote and the influence in that body to which they are entitled.

Prince AUERSPERG, by the advice of the leading members of his family, has refused overtures to form a new Cabinet.

CUBA.

Reported Victory by General Puello—Arrival at Nuevitas—A Sharp Engagement on New Year's Day.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—The *Diario* of this morning announces the capture of Guaimaro, the capital of the insurgents, by the forces under General PUELLO, after a severe combat; and that PUELLO is now returning to the coast on account of a scarcity of provisions.

A steamer arrived to-day from Nuevitas [illegible] confirm the arrival at that place of General PUELLO, on the [illegible]. Letters of a late date received from Puerto Principe make no mention of the taking of Guaimaro by PUELLO, although they state that his troops took strong positions in the surrounding country and occupied Guaimaro Campana, the old site of Guaimaro. The *Diario* publishes a report by an eye-witness of a heavy engagement on the 1st of January, which resulted in a great destruction of life. During the night the insurgents constructed a line of intrenchments, and the Spaniards, being unaware of this fact, were surprised with a heavy volley of musketry and cannon. The troops then stormed the intrenchments. The rebel loss is estimated at over 300 killed, and the Spanish loss at nearly 200 killed and wounded, principally wounded. General PUELLO remained on the battle field several days.

General Puello at Guaimaro—Capture of a Supposed Fillibuster—An Editorial Duel Forthcoming.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Official accounts state that while General PUELLO remained near Guaimaro, he made daily excursions in the surrounding country, but met no parties of insurgents. He finally withdrew to Arroyo Hondo, where he waited fifteen days, until he could collect sufficient transportation to enable him to undertake his return march. During the latter part of the campaign his troops were obliged to live on unsalted meat. Several wounded officers of PUELLO'S force have arrived in Havana.... A small steamer, supposed to be a fillibuster, had been captured by a Spanish gunboat and brought to Nuevitas.... CASTANON, editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, has gone to Key West, it is reported, to fight a duel with the editor of the *Key West Republican*. It is reported that rebel correspondence had been captured which [illegible]

that General JORDAN, who commanded the rebel forces opposed to PUELLO, has been appointed to supersede General QUESADA.

The steamer *Saxonia* sailed to-day for Hamburg.

GEORGE PEABODY.

The Funeral Fleet—The Religious and Musical Services—Incidents.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Jan. 28.—There is a lull in the proceedings relative to the Peabody obsequies to-day. The city is crowded with strangers, whose numbers increase hourly, from the back country and from nearly all the cities in New-England. Thousands to-day visited and inspected the *Monarch*, and all are profuse in their laudations of her grand yet symmetrical proportions. Steamers, tugs and sailing craft of every description, crowded with visitors, were plying all day between the war ships and the city. The remains of the distinguished philanthropist lie in state in the cabin of the *Monarch*, which is entirely draped in sable, and is termed the "mortuary chapel." A guard of honor keeps constant watch.

THE APPROACHING CEREMONIES.

At 11:30 A. M., to-morrow, the remains will be transferred to a steamtug, and amid the firing of minute guns from Fort Preble, and from the war vessels in the harbor, they will be brought to the Atlantic Wharf, where Governor CHAMBERLAIN will receive them on behalf of the civil authorities of the State and city. They will then be transferred to the City Hall, which has been draped in the most appropriately somber manner, and will there remain under a guard of honor until Tuesday, at noon, when, after short religious and musical exercises, they will be taken to Peabody by a special funeral train over the Eastern Railroad. The Germania Orchestra of Boston, forty pieces, and the Haydn Association of Portland, three hundred voices, will furnish the vocal and instrumental music on the occasion. Arrangements have been made whereby the music, which is to be given in an apartment adjoining the mortuary hall, will reach the latter subdued and softened, thus greatly enhancing the funereal effect. The draping of the City Hall interior is pronounced by competent judges to be the most costly in material and the *coup d'œil* the most artistic in appearance of any mortuary decorations yet seen in the United States. The Mechanic Blues and the Portland Light Infantry will form the military escort on the removal of the remains to-morrow. The Legislature of the State is to be present at the reception on the wharf, and will afterward join in the procession to the City Hall. The Committee of the Peabody Institute will act as pallbearers. The remainder of the procession will be made up of relatives of the deceased, Admiral FARRAGUT and staff, Governor CHAMBERLAIN and Council, Mayor PUTNAM and the head of municipal departments of Portland, Captain COMMERELL, of the *Monarch*, and the officers of the British and American war vessels in the harbor.

INCIDENTS.

A sailor accidentally fell from the mizzen-top to the deck of the *Monarch*, to-day, but, strange to say, he is not seriously injured, his fall being broken by his striking a ventilator stack.

Pickpockets abound here, and wallets are constantly being missed by their owners.

Captain COMMERELL, of the *Monarch*, Admiral FARRAGUT and staff, Governor CHAMBERLAIN and Council, and Mayor PUTNAM dined together at the Falmouth House to-day. The dinner was given by the Admiral, the company comprising twenty-nine in all.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Another Convention in Boston—Organization of a State Woman's Suffrage Association.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The friends of woman's suffrage held a convention to-day in Horticultural Hall for the purpose of forming a State Woman's Suffrage Association, JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE presiding. Mrs. MOORE and JOSEPH H. HOWLAND were appointed Secretaries. A Business Committee, consisting of William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Severance, Rev. Rowland Connor and Mrs. P. A. Hanaford, was appointed.

Rev. Mr. CLARKE addressed the meeting. He granted that suffrage was not a natural right; neither were common schools, nor public highways. He defined suffrage as a mechanical invention, by means of which we seek to organize public opinion. He said that whatever excludes woman from participation in the affairs of men is of the basest paganism, not of Christianity.

JULIA WARD HOWE, of Boston, delivered an address, in the course of which she said women had usually been considered ciphers, but they were the ciphers which, added to the unit, made the difference between one and ten. The cipher on the right always stood for more than the number on the left.

Rev. ROWLAND CONNOR, of Boston, said the present position of women was a relic of barbarism, disgraceful to the people of the nineteenth century. He was tired of all this verbiage and hypocritical cant about the sphere of women. Women's sphere was any sphere which she could fill well. In answer to the theory that women should marry, he said that in the State of New-York there were 200,000 who could never marry, because there were not men enough to marry them. When equality comes, the peculiar vices of both classes, as distinguished, one from another, will be done away with, and then their emulation will be in the line of virtues, not of vices. Absolute equality was the end to be sought. Thus, while our women are asking for the ballot, the women of Egypt are asking for permission to appear in the streets without veils.

WILLIAM H. CHANNING asserted women's right to equal remuneration for her work, according to the quality of that work. If she had a right to earn and hold property, she had a right coequal with man to the protection of the laws; and had she not the same right to make that law! His second proposition was based on the moral, spiritual and social obligation of women to men. He would say to the women, You have no right to stand apart from the affairs of men. Had the women done their duty on this anti-slavery question the civil war would never have occurred. He said woman's duty was first to her husband, next to her sons, next to her brothers and then to her friends and to all others. If they did not learn their duty then a dark time had come, and the lesson would have to be burned into their souls.

After Mr. CHANNING had concluded, the report of the Committee presenting a constitution for a new society was read by Rev. GEO. H. HIBBARDS:

This document, which was adopted unanimously, provides for a society to be called the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, to be auxiliary to the American Woman's Suffrage Association, and declares the object of the Association to be to procure the right of suffrage for women, and to effect such changes in the laws as shall place woman in all respects on an equal footing with men.

The meeting then adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 o'clock the Assembly was called to order by the President. Ten-minute speeches were made by a number of speakers, after which Mrs. SUSAN B. ANTHONY, from among the audience, asked the privilege of saying a few words, and the following resolution was offered by her and adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully ask the Forty-first Congress of the United States to submit to the Legislatures of the several States a Sixteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, prohibiting the disfranchisement of any of our citizens on account of sex.

A resolution to strike out the word "male" from the laws governing the District of Columbia, was also offered by her and passed.

The meeting then adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7:30 in the evening the Committee on Nominations reported a list of officers for the Suffrage Association, who were unanimously elected. JULIA WARD HOWE, of Boston, was chosen President, and among the Vice-Presidents were WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, JOHN G. WHITTIER, Hon. HENRY WILSON and a large number of prominent men and women. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. PHEBE A. HANAFORD, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE and Mrs. LIVERMORE. WENDELL PHILLIPS also spoke, and said the only use of a man on a platform was to get at that crude and ignorant element in human nature which would not listen to a woman. He thought the proper way to proceed on this subject was to concentrate all their energies upon one point, like Massachusetts or Ohio, and thus to gain the country, State by State. He said we got by woman's voting into the line of the law of God. If woman didn't want to vote she didn't want to do her duty, and he meant that she should do her duty.

At 10:30 o'clock the Convention adjourned.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Smash on the Great Western—Narrow Escape of Passengers from Death by Burning—One Life Lost.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The accident on the Great Western Railroad occurred to the night express train from Detroit. The train consisted of two passenger and two Pullman sleeping cars. The rail which caused the disaster, though new, broke into several pieces. One passenger car turned over completely and was wrecked beyond repair. Another car was badly shattered. When the train halted, all the cars were so jammed into each other that the passengers could not get through the door. The conductor, discovering that the overturned car was on fire, broke through the window and smothered the flames with cushions from the seats. Only one passenger was killed. His name is unknown. He looked like a mechanic and was about 35 or 40 years of age. He came from Petrolia Station and, it is believed, was going either to Philadelphia or Washington. When found he had no coat on. Mr. ROSE, a commercial traveller, of Hamilton, Canada, had his ankle dislocated. Many other passengers were injured. No one in the Pullman cars sustained the least harm, though the panic was fearful. Every attention was promptly paid by the railroad officers to the wounded, and all of them have gone forward to their destination. Last night was very clear and cold, and the cause of the accident is attributed to the frost. The platforms of the Pullman cars were shattered by the fearful concussion, but the body of the car resisted it, remaining on the track in good condition.

THE RED RIVER DIFFICULTY.

A Semi-Official Statement from the Dominion Government—Rebellion or Annexation to be Put Down—The Status of the Territory.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 28.—The *Leader*, the Government organ, publishes the following intelligence from Ottawa:

"It will appear when Parliament meets that the random assertions of the *Globe* with regard to the composition of the Red River Council, and as to the intention of the Dominion Government to govern the territory from Ottowa, without consulting the interests of the resident population, are without foundation. Mr. MCDOUGALL'S instructions will show that so far from its being contemplated to impose a ready-made Council upon the people and to ignore their wishes, he was authorized to make himself fully acquainted with the wants of the country and the character of the population; and to report the names of the most capable men he found to represent the different classes, to be confirmed by the Dominion Government. The number of the Council was to be extended to fourteen members, if deemed advisable, so that instead of being without representation, the residents would have had a majority in the Government of the country. His instructions were of the most liberal character, and were designed to give a careful consideration to the wishes of the Red River settlers. If he exceeded his discretionary powers in organizing an armed entrance into the territory, and prematurely issuing a proclamation as Lieutenant-Governor without instructions from the common Government, he alone is responsible. As to the recent temporary complications, any just demand of the half breeds will be attentively listened to, but any rebellion or annexation movement will be put down. The responsibility of completing the transfer of the territory rests with the Hudson's Bay Company and the Imperial Government. The Imperial Government is fully advised of the situation, and will not avoid the responsibility of restoring order in the Queen's Dominion. The interference of the United States is even more improbable than in the case of Cuba, and would be met promptly; and any fillibustering movement that might be made in defiance of the Neutrality laws, would only be contemptible. Governor MCDOUGALL has placed at the disposal of the Government the commission he held from them to undertake the administration of affairs at the Northwest."

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from St. Paul says:

"Messrs. CUNNINGHAM and ROBERTSON, correspondents of the Toronto *Globe* and *Telegraph*, who were imprisoned by RIEL on their arrival at Fort Garry, subsequently escaped by bribing their guards, and arrived to-day at St. Paul on their way back to Toronto. They left Pembina on Tuesday, the 18th, and Fort Garry on the previous Friday. A conference had been held at Fort Garry between the insurgent leaders and the Roman Catholic dignitaries from Quebec. No result was arrived at as the insurgents demanded the credentials of Vicar-General THIBAULT, who had none to give. Another council was to have been held the Wednesday following. The two correspondents are sanguine from what they saw and heard, the whole insurrectionary movements will be over by Spring, and Rupert's Land be again under the government of the Hudson Bay Company. Sunday the 16th was a fearful day on the plains northwest. The thermometer stood 45° below zero at Fort Abercrombie. Corporal BLAKE, of Company K, Twentieth Infantry, Private WHEELER and another man, name unknown, started from Fort Totten to go to Fort Abercrombie, thirty-five miles distant. One of the soldiers was frozen to death, and the other two were rescued. A mail carrier started from Fort Ransom and the Cheyenne River for Fort Abercrombie, the same day, with a dog-train, and was frozen to death. EDWARD POWERS, a discharged soldier, started from Twin Lake for Fort Abercrombie, and was frozen to death."

THE WORKINGMEN.

Meeting of the New-Hampshire Convention—A State Ticket Nominated—The Workingmen's Assembly at Albany.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 28.—The Labor Reform Workingmen's Convention met at Eagle Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. The Executive Committee met at Angelo Hall adjoining, and required all delegates before entering the Convention to subscribe to the following declaration:

We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves on honor as men and citizens that we take seats in the Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the support of an independent political party to be known as the Labor Reform Party of New-Hampshire. In doing this we disconnect ourselves from all political parties with which we have heretofore acted, and pledge ourselves to support, on the second Tuesday of March next, the candidates nominated by this Convention.

Considerable time was occupied in the preliminary organization of the Convention. The galleries were filled to overflowing, while but few delegates were admitted to the hall, a strong guard being placed at the door, prohibiting the entrance of almost every one, even accredited telegraph messengers. The managers of the movement claim the control of some 8,000 votes in the State, and that they can control the Legislature. The most prominent person for candidate for Governor is SAMUEL FLINT, of Lyme, an old Freesoiler, and an advocate of the payment of the bonds in currency and the taxation of the same. The delegations finally entered the hall, and the Convention organized by choosing CHARLES S. GEORGE, of Barnstead, President, with Vice-Presidents from each county.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a preamble and series of resolutions, as follows:

First—Organizing a distinct political party independent of former ties; second, inviting the farmers, mechanics and laborers to join, regardless of party; third, declaring the object to be no war on the rich, but to protect labor and the homes and firesides of the laborers; fourth, that denouncing the repudiation of our national indebtedness as the sum of all villainies, yet we demand that the burden of taxation shall be equalized, and its payment shall not be in a manner that shall cause the rich to grow richer, the poor poorer; fifth, opposing grants of public lands to railroads and speculators; sixth, declaring the national banks monopolies and greenbacks the best currency; eighth, indorsing Congressman DAWES in his late speech and declaring it the key note of the Labor Reform Party; ninth, exacting that the duties shall be taken from off tea and sugar; tenth, demanding the repeal of the State law preventing savings banks from taking over five per cent. interest while national banks take from eight to twelve per cent.; eleventh, demanding a law to prevent the employment of females and minors in factories over ten hours a day; twelfth, complimentary to the soldiers of the late war.

An informal ballot was taken, which gave 189 votes. SAMUEL FLINT had 93; JAMES A. WESTON, of Manchester, had 91.

Mr. ROLLESTON, of Concord, moved that the vote be taken by the call of the registered list of the Committee on Credentials. Carried.

The formal vote: Whole number, 187; SAMUEL FLINT, 133; JAMES A. WESTON, 54.

The nomination was then made unanimous.

GEORGE ROBERTS, of Gonic, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—At the session of the Workingmen's Assembly to-day several reports were made. An Eight-hour Labor law for the State was presented by Mr. BROWNING. Resolutions relative to strikers were offered by Mr. ELDRIDGE and referred.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. WILLEY announced the presence of JOHN W. JOHNSON, Senator elect from Virginia, whose credentials were read yesterday, and said that the political disabilities to which that gentleman had been subjected had been removed. He therefore moved that Mr. JOHNSON be qualified.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had received a letter some time ago stating that the disabilities of this gentleman had not been removed. He inquired whether the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. WILLEY) had any information of a positive character as to the identity of Mr. JOHNSON, to whom Congressional clemency had been extended.

Mr. WILLEY read from an act of Congress relieving disabilities from certain persons, among whose names appeared that of JOHN W. JOHNSON. He then said the gentleman now present was the one whose name he had just read.

The Chair said if there was no objection the oath of office would be administered; if there was objection the question would be submitted to the Senate.

No objection being made, Mr. JOHNSON was then duly installed into office.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the bill to amend the act admitting Virginia to a representation in Congress, allowing an affirmation to be made by those conscientiously scrupulous against taking an oath, was considered and passed.

AMERICAN PIG IRON.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in response to a resolution of the Senate, containing information in regard to the cost of American pig iron. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CRAGIN presented a petition of Admiral FARRAGUT, Vice-Admiral PORTER, and other naval officers, asking that the reserve of the navy be divided into two classes. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce in regard to semi-monthly mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan; and also relating to the decline of American commerce and the means of its restoration. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill to authorize the Kansas and Pacific Railroad Company to extend and construct a railroad and telegraph line to El Paso, Mexico. Referred and ordered to be printed.

The bill extends to that Company all the rights, franchises and land grants given the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company by the act of July 27, 1866.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire and report whether further legislation is necessary on the subject of the organization of the Provisional Legislature in Georgia.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution, which was agreed to,

Directing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of transferring to the surplus fund all balances of appropriations remaining unexpended on the first day of July next, except such permanent and indefinite appropriations as may be repealed without injury to the public service.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a joint resolution directing the payment of bounties to colored soldiers and seamen regardless of a former condition of servitude. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS.

Mr. McDONALD, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a substitute for the bill to encourage the establishment of a line of American steamships to carry the mails between the United States and ports in Europe and Asia, and to promote emigration from Europe and to lessen the rates of ocean postage. On his motion, the bill, with amendments, was recommitted.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

On motion of Mr. FERRY, the Senate proceeded to consider the Message of the President, vetoing the bill for the relief of ROLLIN WHITE, which proposed the extension of a patent for an improvement in pistols. The reasons of the President, assigned in the Message, with all the papers bearing on the case, including the petition of the claimant, were then read.

Mr. FERRY proceeded to address the Senate in explanation of the reasons upon which the bill was passed. His remarks were cut short by the expiration of the morning hour, when Mr. SHERMAN proposed to proceed with the unfinished business, which was the Currency bill.

THE POOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HAMLIN urged the necessity of adhering to the special order appointed for Friday, which involved the consideration of the business reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia. He said that immediate action was imperatively demanded upon the bill for the temporary relief of the poor of the District of Columbia, and remarked that the Senators could have no earthly conception of the misery and suffering of the indigent of the District.

THE CENSUS BILL.

Mr. STEWART intimated that action upon the census bill was equally necessary before the period should expire for which the existing law was discontinued.

Mr. CONKLING said the remark of the Senator from Nevada would be a sufficient justification for a statement he wished to make. The Committee upon the subject had reported favorably to taking the census under the act of 1850, and that the schedule of enumeration literally and formally ought to be made to comply with the change in our National Constitution. The Secretary of the Interior would doubtless conform to the constitutional requirements, and thus the object of the Committee would be obtained without any legislation. The Committee, nevertheless, felt bound to ask early attention of the Senate, to the end that the judgment of the Senate might in some way be expressed.

Mr. SUMNER said, as one of the Committee having in charge the Census bill, he dissented from the view of the Chairman in regard to the practicability of proceeding with the census under the act of 1850. The daily compensation of an Assistant Marshal under that act was $1 87 or $2, and this would not now be adequate to secure the services required. He believed the law of 1850 to be impracticable, and that if the Government was to proceed on that basis, amendments would be necessary to make the law applicable to the present changed condition of things.

Mr. CONKLING replied that after an examination of the act of 1850, and every other statute touching the census, he believed, as did the entire Committee, except the Senator from Massachusetts, that, not only in regard to compensation, but in every particular, the act of 1850 was competent and sufficient. This was also the opinion of others much more competent to form correct judgments upon the matter than were the members of the Committee.

The Senate finally determined to adhere to the order specially appointed for the consideration of business from certain committees.

THE DISTRICT'S POOR AGAIN.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN the bill for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute in the District of Columbia, appropriating $30,000, was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Thurman, Davis, Pomeroy, Hamlin, Wilson and Casserly.

Mr. POMEROY submitted an amendment, which he advocated, to provide that the money in part should be appropriated to provide labor and the materials for labor to those of the poor who are able to work.

Mr. WILSON moved further to amend so as to provide certain accommodations for the indigent women.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. HAMLIN said there were now in Washington some twelve or fifteen hundred former slaves, whose ages ranged from 60 to 115 years, who were physically helpless and totally dependent. There were three or four thousand others, of both sexes and colors, one thousand of whom, probably, were women with children, who were destitute and dependent.

The amendments to the bill being finally adopted, as also an amendment by Mr. BAYARD for a report upon the distribution and a review of the expenditures by Congress, the bill was then passed.

After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JAMES K. GIBSON, member elect from the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia, appeared and was sworn in.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. KETCHAM—For the better organization of the Medical Department of the navy; also, for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Columbine.

By Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota—To preserve the navigation of the Mississippi River, at or near the Falls of St. Anthony.

By Mr. STRICKLAND—Granting lands to the Deer Creek and Marble Quarry Railroad Company, Michigan.

By Mr. MERCUR—For the collection of debts due from Southern Railroad corporations.

By Mr. DOCKERY—Amendatory of the Bankrupt law.

Bills were reported from committees as follows:

By Mr. CLARKE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs—For the removal of the Osage Indians to the Indian Territory and to dispose of their lands to actual settlers only. Recommitted.

By Mr. SHANKS, from the same Committee—For a similar removal of the Kansas tribe of Indians. Recommitted.

By Mr. OAKE, from the Committee on Printing—For the abolition of the office of Congressional Printer and the election by concurrent resolution or joint ballot of the Superintendent of Public Printing to perform the same duties at a salary of $4,000.

The bill was explained and advocated by Messrs. CAKE and LAFLIN, the latter taking pains to exonerate the Congressional Printer from the newspaper charges affecting his character in the management of the office. It was then passed without division.

PETITIONS.

Mr. STRONG presented remonstrances of firms in Hartford, Conn., against further duties on imported steel.

Mr. CALKIN presented the petition of shipowners of New-York City in reference to the Pilot laws.

Mr. PAINE submitted communications from the Surgeon-General of the army, Professor HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution; Professor LOOMIS, of Yale College, and the chief signal officers of the army, relating to the bill for the prevention of marine disasters. Ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills. The only bill passed in the morning hour was one for the relief of S. & H. SAYLES, of Connecticut, making an allowance of $88,688 in connection with a contract for army clothing.

THE GEORGIA CLAIMANTS.

Mr. CHURCHILL, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of the claimants to seats from the State of Georgia under the election of April 20, 1868, declaring them not entitled to their seats. [The claimants were admitted to their seats at the last Congress, and claim to be entitled under the same election to seats in the present Congress.] After some little discussion and explanation, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, asked that that Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the claims of Mr. SIMPSON, a member elect from the Fourth District of South Carolina, he being unable to take the test oath. So ordered.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. CULLOM—To organize the Territory of Lincoln and consolidate the Indian tribes into a territorial government; also, to provide a territorial government for the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KNOTT—To incorporate the National Concrete Paving Company of the District of Columbia.

Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the reports of Rear-Admiral DAVIS on the subject of the Darien Canal. Adopted.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House then, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CESSNA in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. VOORHEES addressed the Committee. In discussing the origin and existence of the national debt, he solemnly asserted that a vast proportion of the public debt, as stated on paper, had no existence in reality; that it was a fiction, created by unjust and scandalous legislation, or the still more unjust and scandalous perversion of the true contract; that it was a fraud fastened upon the labor of the nation, utterly without consideration, either legal or moral. In 1862 there were issued bonds to the amount of $60,982,450, at six per cent. The average price of gold was then 135¾ in currency. At that rate the purchasers of this first issue of over $60,000,000 paid for those bonds $44,030,649 in gold. If those bonds were to be paid back in gold the holders would receive $16,951,801 more than they paid to the Government. This was a bonus, a gift. On this bonus interest to the amount of $6,102,654 was already paid, and the interest yet to accrue on it would reach the sum of $14,239,826. The account, therefore, in 1862 stood as follows:

Amount of bonds sold	$60,982,450
Amount paid on them	44,030,649
Amount of bonus	16,951,801
Interest already paid on bonus	6,102,654
Interest yet to be paid on bonus	14,239,826
Amount of bonus and interest thereon	37,29[illegible]

Thus it would be seen that on an investment of a little over $44,000,000 the traffickers in national bonds had obtained securities for over $97,000,000, not one dollar of which had left their coffers, or ever found its way into the vaults of the Treasury. The same system of calculation on the bond issue of 1863—$160,987,550—with gold averaging 158, showed that the bondholders had paid only $101,[illegible],954, and that the bonus and the interest on the bonus to $130,012,736 on the transactions for that year. The result for 1864, when gold averaged 201, was as follows:

Amount of bonds issued	$[illegible]
Amount paid for them	[illegible]
Amount of bonus	131,594,614
Interest already paid on bonus	45,382,705
Interest to be paid on bonus	[illegible]
Amount of bonus and interest on bonus	421,308,154
The like calculation for 1865, with the average price of gold at 142, showed an issue of	279,746,150
Bonus and interest thereon to the amount of	[illegible]
The result of 1866, or an issue of (with gold at 141)	134,914,[illegible]
Was a bonus and interest thereon of	73,909,707
The result for 1867, or an issue of (with gold at 138,)	421,[illegible]
Was a bonus and interest thereon of	[illegible]
The result for 1868, on an issue of (with gold at 136,)	425,443,[illegible]
Was a bonus and interest thereon of	247,75[illegible]
The like calculation on the five per cent. bonds	195,130,[illegible]
Showed a result of bonds and interest thereon of	216,546,384
The amount of bonus and interest thereon on the whole bonded debt he showed by this calculation to reach the stupendous totals of	1,5[illegible]

The total amount paid to the Government for the whole bonded debt was $1,371,424,288. Who had ever known the parallel to this in the history of constitutional Governments! and to sustain all this injustice the people were taxed as no people ever were before. The amount of Federal taxation was $366,923,402; the amount of State and local taxation, $250,000,000; total amount of taxation, $616,923,402. In the face of all this, how should he characterize that policy which made free from all tax or tribute more than one-tenth of the property of the United States! This wrong could not and it would not be borne. He himself was not for repudiation; he saw in it neither safety nor honor. But if repudiation should hereafter come to dishonor the American name at home and abroad, it would be because the dominant party continuously and persistently enabled the creditor class, the bond holding monopoly, to violate their part of the contract, and to plunder the people to an unbearable extent.

Mr. STOUGHTON made a speech in defence of the President and his Administration.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor for the purpose, as he said, of saying a few words in addition in defense of the Republican Party and the Republican Administration. He declared that his colleague, Mr. DAWES, yesterday had controverted no word or figure or calculation or estimate which he (Mr. BUTLER) had submitted to the country the day before, with one exception, and that was as to the error of four or five hundred thousand dollars over and above the error of $7,000,000, in the estimate of the Post Office Department. He explained how the error in the Post Office estimate was made, which was by adding the estimated revenue of the Department to its estimated expenditure. What had prevented his colleague from stating in his first speech the particulars of the interview which he had had with the President? He would pass over what his colleague had said about his warming him (Mr. BUTLER) into life. He thought he had been tolerably lively for some time past. [Laughter.] He was not torpid by any means. If he was he wondered what his colleague would think of him when warmed up. [Laughter.] Commenting on Mr. DAWES' allusion yesterday to the five hundred supernumerary army officers, he reminded the House that he (Mr. BUTLER) had reported last Congress a bill to stop that abuse, got it through the Committee of the Whole, and that in the vote in the House the bill had been defeated, the vote of his colleague (Mr. DAWES) leading the van in opposition. In conclusion, he asked his colleague whether, when he sent to the country the statement that the estimates for the year were three hundred and thirty-one millions of dollars, he did not know that the Secretary of the Treasury, the official organ of the Administration on the subject of estimates, had reported to the House that only two hundred and ninety-one millions was needed? If he knew that fact, why had he not stated it in justice to a friendly Administration before attacking every member of it, from the President down? And did he not know that he was comparing estimates, with the Post Office revenue and expenses added in, with the appropriations from which the revenue had been deducted? If he knew these facts, why did he not make that correction, and if he did not know them, why did he speak at all?

Mr. DAWES obtained the floor. He said he had sought it to state that it was not in the power of his colleague by anything that he could further utter on the subject to involve him in further debate on it. What he (Mr. DAWES) had said on it had gone to the country. He did not desire to add one word to or to qualify anything he had said; he was content with the judgment of the country and was prepared to move on to the work.

The Committee thereupon rose.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. REEVES introduced a bill to abolish the produce brokers tax, as imposed on farmers and market gardeners, which was referred.

Mr. KETCHUM presented a petition of Admirals FARRAGUT and PORTER, and seventy-four other naval officers for a division of the retired and reserved lists into two classes.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented a long memorial signed by WM. E. DODGE, as President of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, praying for a semi-monthly mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China. Also, on the decline of American commerce and the remedies which the Chamber of Commerce would recommend for its restoration.

Mr. KELLOGG presented a petition of the iron and steel works of Birmingham, Conn., for a reduction of the duty on steel, and then, at 4:30 o'clock, the House adjourned, with the understanding that to-morrow's session is to be for debate only.

ALBANY.

Increase of Sheriff's Fees—The New Capitol—Democratic Economy—Fields' New Gas Company—Legislation for Brooklyn.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 28, 1870.

The Senate had a brief discussion this morning on Mr. HARDENBERGH'S resolution to stop work on the Chenango Canal, and to prevent the letting of any more canal contracts pending the entire reorganization of canal management which is early contemplated. The resolution was finally made a special order for Tuesday, and after some routine business the Senate adjourned over to Monday night.

MORE INCREASE OF SHERIFF'S FEES.

Among the new bills introduced was one by Senator CREAMER to increase the fees of Sheriffs by adding the sum of $2 on executions against personal property, and $6 on attachments against the same in civil suits, "for receiving and entering the same in their books, searching for property and paying the postage on the return of said executions and attachments, if such return be made by mail." Also, $5 additional to the fees now received "on every order of arrest issued or delivered to them for service and execution, and for entering the same and searching for the person, and returning the same," the extra fees to be paid by the person delivering the order of arrest at the time of delivery, and to be included in the bill of costs of the party entitled thereto.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

A bill will be introduced in a few days asking for an appropriation of $1,300,000 for the new Capitol. This magnificent structure (on paper) has not yet reached the surface of the ground, and already $1,300,000 have been spent on it. The site of the Capitol cost $647,000, and about $600,000 have been expended on the foundation of the building. The appropriation of $1,300,000 to be asked for at this session, includes $300,000 which have been borrowed in excess of last year's appropriation to keep the work going. Persons familiar with the erection of public buildings, and good at figures, may perhaps be able to estimate the ultimate cost of the new Capitol when it is completed, but they must not forget to include in their estimate a million dollars or more for ornamental statuary, which the plan of the architect contemplates and provides for.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, reported the Deficiency bill, appropriating $360,000 to make the up deficiency in State Prison expenditures for the current year. It is said that the actual deficiency is $600,000, but the Comptroller was afraid to show up the extravagance of the Democratic State Prison Inspectors, and so he only called for the sum above named. This is $80,000 more than the deficiency reported last year, and $225,000 in excess of the deficiency during the last year that the Republicans had controlling power in the Board of Inspectors.

ABOUT THE NEW GAS COMPANY.

Mr. FIELDS' bill for incorporating a new gas company to supply darkness to the residents of the upper end of Manhattan Island came up for a third reading to-day, when Mr. MITCHELL moved an amendment providing for a daily test of the quality of the gas to be furnished, and limiting the price of the same. Mr. WHITE concurred in MITCHELL'S amendment, and also offered another requiring the corporators of the new Company to get the consent of the Commissioners of Central Park before being allowed to lay down pipes in any portion of the Park grounds. The bill was recommitted, but without instructions.

LEGISLATION FOR BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, like New-York, has only one Republican representative, Mr. MADDOX, in the Legislature. Five Republicans were elected, but the Brooklyn Democracy, following the example of their New-York partisans, counted them all out but one. They have also followed the example of the New-Yorkers thus far in most of the legislation proposed for Brooklyn. One of their delegation, CLARK, has introduced a bill to abolish the Metropolitan Police Commission so far as it relates to Brooklyn, and to elect Police Commissioners for that city by the people. Another bill proposes to change the Excise law so that the City of Churches shall not be behind Gotham in the matter of free liquor. It provides that the Supervisors shall appoint three Commissioners who may grant licenses at pleasure, no license fee to exceed $30. Mr. DROLL, who occupies the seat to which Mr. BENNETT, Republican, of Williamsburg, was elected, has distinguished himself in a small way by introducing a bill to take the appointment of Court officers in the various Courts of Brooklyn out of the hands of the Republican Sheriff, whom the Democracy were unable to cheat out of his election last Fall, and give it to the Board of Supervisors, of which this same DROLL is a member. The bill to authorize the Prospect Park Commissioners to sell the eastern portion of the Park has been revived again in the Senate, and is likely to meet with more success than it did last Winter.

THOS. E. PEARSALL, Assistant District-Attorney of Brooklyn, had a hearing this morning before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the case of W. W. GOODRICH, Republican, who contests the seat of WM. C. JONES, Democrat. As the Legislature has passed a bill refusing all compensation to the unsuccessful contestant for a seat, the other Republicans who were counted out in Brooklyn will not be able to go to the expense of maintaining their rights, especially as they would stand no chance of getting their seats before this Legislature, whatever their proofs might be. In the case of Mr. GOODRICH, however, the election frauds are so flagrant and the proofs so positive that he is determined to show them up before the people of the State, at whatever expense to himself, albeit his chances of success may be no better than those of his swindled colleagues.

At a caucus of the Democratic members of the Brooklyn delegation held last evening, Senator H. C. MURPHY and Assemblymen JACOBS and CULLEN were appointed a committee to draft a bill to amend the charter of the City of Brooklyn. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 28.

The following bills were reported:

By Mr. PIERCE—Amending the Watertown School Act; also, for relief of JOHN EAGAN; also, to allow the City of Utica to borrow money; also, for relief of PERRY SMITH; also, for relief of MARY JANE BROWN; also, amending the Revised Statutes relative to the appointment of guardians; also, amending the act to equalize assessments in Lewis County.

By Mr. HUBBARD—Relative to the Saratoga Springs water debt.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Several bills were introduced. The subjoined are the leading ones:

By Mr. PIERCE—To widen North Second-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. CREAMER—Relative to sheriffs' fees.

By Mr. NORTON—To charter the Clinton Savings Bank, New-York.

PROTECTION TO LIFE.

Senator CREAMER introduced a bill similar to this:

SECTION 1. All persons engaged in the erection, repairing or painting of buildings or other structures, as owners, contractors, agents, or superintendents of such buildings or other structures, shall provide and apply, or cause to be provided and applied, such suitable scaffolding, hoists, stays and other mechanical appliances as will protect the life and limbs of workmen engaged in the erection of such buildings or structures from accident or injury by the breaking, falling or giving away of such buildings, structures or parts thereof, or any scaffolding, hoists, stays or other appliances or materials connected therewith.

SEC. 2. All persons engaged in mining or engineering operations, as owners, contractors, agents or superintendents, shall, in all cases, provide or cause to be provided, such mechanical arrangements, ventilation, safeguards and means of escape as will protect the life and limbs of workmen engaged therein from accident or injury by fire, flood, explosion or the bursting, breaking or falling of any material or materials connected with such mining or engineering operations.

SEC. 3. Any workman or person who shall sustain any injury to life or limb while employed on any building or other structure, or in any mining or engineering operations, where the same is caused by any neglect of duty or proper precaution, or want of skillful management on the part of the owners, contractors, agents or superintendents of such building, mechanical, mining or engineering operations, shall have redress by an action for damage in any Court competent to try the same, and in case of death, then the lawful representatives of such person or persons shall in like manner have redress, and any of the said owners, contractors, agents or superintendents, or all of them, shall be held liable for any injury received.

SEC. 4. Any person or persons who shall violate the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $5,000 or less than $100, or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or less than six months, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the act chartering benevolent, scientific and other societies.

Providing additional compensation to Department clerks.

THE CANALS.

Mr. HARDENBURG called up his resolution that no further work should be performed on the canals until the Legislature shall provide money to pay for the same.

After considerable debate, Mr. WOODIN moved to postpone the subject until Tuesday morning next. Further debate ensued, when the motion was carried.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. CREAMER gave notice of a bill increasing the number of Judges of the Marine Court, New-York, to five, and to provide for the election of two additional Justices for said Court.

Mr. NORTON gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Eighth Ward Savings Bank, New-York.

UNITED STATES BUILDINGS IN ALBANY.

Mr. BANKS offered a concurrent resolution, requesting representatives in Congress to vote for the bill to erect in Albany a building for the Post Office, United States Court, Custom House, &c., which was laid over.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the charter of Potsdam village.

Relative to the "Male" Baptist Missionary Union.

To incorporate the Ladies' Aid Society of New-York.

REPORTED BILLS.

The following are among the most important bills reported:

By Mr. FREAR—Relative to the New-York Police Justices; also, legalizing the appointment of Henry Smith as Supervisor, New-York; also, amending the act relative to the Long Island and New-York Bridge Company.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—For the better protection of mechanics, by regulating convict labor.

By Mr. CULLEN—Relative to the American and Foreign Bible Society. Consolidation act.

By Mr. FIELDS—Adverse to repealing the act exempting ministers of the Gospel from taxation. Agreed to.

By Mr. LYON—Allowing persons residing on Indian lands to vote in the nearest election districts; also, relative to the redemption of lands sold for nonpayment of taxes.

By Mr. NELSON—Amending the charter of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society; also, amending the act relative to the sale of property of lunatics.

By Mr. BANKER—Against the bill for relief of the Deputy Inspector of Steam Boilers. Agreed to.

By Mr. WHITE—Amending the charter of the Sixth-avenue Savings Bank, New-York.

By Mr. HATHAWAY—Amending the charter of the Newburg Savings Bank.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS the Annual Deficiency bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

GAS.

A debate arose on the bill authorizing the construction of gas works and the sale of gas to light a portion of New-York City.

Mr. MITCHELL moved to recommit the bill for amendment requiring a certain quality of gas at not over $3 per 1,000 cubic feet, including the Government tax.

Mr. WHITE said he was in favor of recommittal for other amendments, as the bill gave immense privileges to this company. It transferred all the upper part of the island to this company for the purpose named. He wanted the bill so amended that the Central Park Commissioners could have something to say as to the laying of pipes in, and lighting the Park.

Mr. FIELDS was willing to have Mr. MITCHELL'S amendments go to the Judiciary Committee, but he did not want the Committee to be instructed to report them. He wanted the Committee to be left to act upon its own judgment.

Mr. MITCHELL responded, showing how the citizens were imposed upon by the gas companies, both as to quality and price of gas. He withdrew the instructions, and the bill was recommitted.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were offered:

By Mr. BAKER—That when the House adjourn it adjourn until Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

By Mr. FLAGG—That the Legislature proceed to elect a Regent of the University on Feb. 10. Laid over.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—That the Military Code bill be recommitted. Adopted.

By Mr. ALLABEN—That the Judiciary Committee report on the power and expediency of establishing a Court of Claims to decide upon all claims against the State. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following are among the bills introduced:

By Mr. FLAGG—Amending the Usury law.

By Mr. DROLL—To extend and widen Banker-street and improve Union-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. PATRICK—Approving the action of the Commissioners in locating a reformatory institution in the Sixth Judicial District.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—Chartering the Elevated Railway of New-York.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY, for Mr. BLAIR—For the defence of poor persons charged with crime.

By Mr. SLEIGHT—To preserve the shellfish in South Bay.

Adjourned till Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

OTHER STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Ohio Supreme Court Judges—The Fifteenth Amendment in the California Senate—Alabama and West Florida.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28.—The Senate to-day indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 21 to 12, the bill increasing the salary of the Supreme Judges, which is now $3,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 28.—A concurrent resolution was to-day introduced in the Legislature, instructing the California Congressional delegation to urge Congress to grant a liberal subsidy for a monthly mail service between San Francisco and Melbourne. The State Senate yesterday rejected the Fifteenth Amendment by yeas 23, nays 8, absent 7.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 28.—In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced for ratifying and confirming the agreement made by the Commissioners for the annexation of West Florida. The bill was referred. The resolution memorializing Congress for a removal of disabilities was debated to the adjournment. In the House a bill was introduced to punish drunkenness with imprisonment in the Penitentiary. A bill was reported to organize the Mobile City Government, and so amended as to have the appointing power entirely with the Governor. The House adjourned without action.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 28.—The House to-day, by a vote of 68 to 50, decided to qualify and seat those persons who received the next highest vote to those members who were declared ineligible, and those whose seats were declared vacant by General TERRY. Nine members were sworn in to-day, of whom three were colored men.

Suffrage in Tennessee—Action of the Legislature and Convention.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 28.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, an amendment to the State Constitution was adopted by a vote of 49 to 16, conferring the right of suffrage on all male citizens of the United States 21 years of age, who shall have been residents of Tennessee twelve months, and of the county in which the vote is offered six months previous to an election. It also requires each voter before exercising the right of suffrage at any election to show that he has paid the poll tax assessed against him. Both branches of the Legislature adopted unanimously resolutions thanking the Convention for accepting the foregoing amendment.

Fatal Railroad Accident in New-Jersey.

At about 3 P. M. yesterday the rear car of the regular passenger train on the Sussex Railroad, while proceeding from Waterloo to Newton's was thrown from the track near Andover. One of the passengers was fatally injured and five or six others seriously hurt. The car was broken all to pieces. The railroad officials declare that the disaster was caused by the "spreading" of the track.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Formation of the New Ministry—Prim's Schemes and Trials—The New Ministry in the Cortes—Explanations by Senor Rivero—Prim and the Republicans—The King Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870.

PRIM has at last succeeded in constituting his new Ministry. Since the dispatch of my last letter, he has been compelled to resort to all sorts of manœuvres to endeavor to retain his former colleagues in the Cabinet, but Senor ZORILLA, the ex-Minister of Justice, and Senor MARTOS, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, refused to enter into any Ministerial combination which he was in a position to offer. Discouraged by their refusals, the President of the Council of Ministers was forced to knock at every door where he could hope to find his propositions seriously entertained. First of all, he made the round of the Unionists—Senors RIOS ROSAS, TOPETE, ULLOA, DE LA VEGA DE ARMIJO and their political associates; but these gentlemen made their entry into the Ministry subject to conditions which were totally incompatible with PRIM's political tendencies. One of their *sine quâ non* stipulations was the previous formulation of a Ministerial programme adhering to the principles of the Liberal Unionists and guaranteeing the interests of the latter. But the ambitious Premier knew that he would lose his prestige with the majority of the Chamber in conceding these demands, and therefore he went to seek for "Ministerial auxiliaries" in other quarters. His political partisans, to whom he complained of the unwillingness of the gentlemen above mentioned to accept his programme, were anxious to prove their devotion to their leader by at once proclaiming him Dictator *nolens volens*; they went even so far as to propose the dissolution of the Chambers. PRIM was to reign as supreme lord and master, his decrees inserted in the *Gazette* were to be laws. The sabre and cannon would have been sovereign, and the tribune at the Cortes rendered a surplusage. As may be imagined, these insane proposals caused the explosion of the legitimate anger of the Republicans, and all the Democrats, Unionists and Carlists of the House were loud in their expressions of anger. Senor RIVERO, President of the Cortes, Senor OLOZAGA and the Regent returned absolute refusals when their consent to the measure was asked for. PRIM found himself driven into a corner. He was—to use popular parlance—"in a fix." But a ray of light shone again upon him shortly after, when Senor ECHEGARAY, one of the former Ministers, consented to reënter the Cabinet. But nothing could move Señors MARTOS and ZORILLA; they stood firm as rocks. General PRIM then went to see Senor OLOZAGA. The latter, who does not wish to sustain publicly General PRIM's theories, refused the portfolio of foreign affairs, but not wishing to break with the Prime Minister altogether, he smoothed off the roughness of his refusal by offering the services of his brother, JOSEPH OLOZAGA, Deputy and Counselor of State, as Minister of Justice, always providing that the latter would find Senors RIVERO and TOPETE amongst the members of the new Cabinet. But the Admiral not showing any inclination at the time to enter the Ministry, the brother of the Ambassador refused to have anything to do with PRIM. Finally, after many goings to and fro, after negotiations and proposals without end, after having scrambled up and tumbled down any number of staircases, PRIM succeeded in constituting his Ministry. Señor RIVERO is now Minister of the Interior; Senor BECERRA, Minister of the Colonies; Senor SAGASTA, Minister of State; Senor MONTERO RIOS, Minister of Justice; Admiral TOPETE, Minister of Marine; Senor FIGUEROLA, Minister of Finance; Senor ECHEGARAY, Minister of Instruction and Public Works, and General PRIM Minister of War and President of the Council.

THE NEW PROGRAMME.

The following are the principal points of the programme agreed upon by the new Ministry:

"The Regent is to enjoy all the powers and attributes of a Monarch, even to that of dissolving the ordinary Cortes, which are to replace the Constituent in as short a space of time as possible. Only essentially necessary laws are to be brought before the House, and the dynastical question is not to be touched before political passions are in some measure allayed. The elections of Municipal and Departmental Councilors and of Senators are to be successively proceeded with, and the latter, united to the Deputies of the ordinary Cortes, are to decide on the choice of a Monarch, if the Republic be not proclaimed before, which event is not at all improbable."

Senor MONTERO RIOS, the new Minister of Justice, has been Assistant Secretary of State in the same Department. His opinions are similar in all respects to those of his predecessor, that is to say, he will support all the projects of laws brought before the Cortes by Senor ZORILLA, in regard to the reform of the statute book, the penal code, the laws on appeal, and upon civil and religious marriage. Senor BECERRA, the Minister of the Colonies, remains in the Cabinet. This fact is a guarantee for the gradual abolition of slavery, with previous indemnity to the owners. Senor RIVERO has given instructions to the Prefects that they shall come to an understanding with the Mayors on the subject of the reorganization of the National Guard. Senor RIVERO means by the word "reorganization" the expulsion from the ranks of the popular militia of every person of known sympathies with the Republican cause. The constitution of this Ministry leaves the political position of Spain at home and abroad about the same as heretofore, for a stone will remain a stone no matter what sort of paper it is wrapped in; no tinsel covering can make gold out of the flint.

THE NEW MINISTRY IN THE CORTES.

The new Ministry made their first appearance in the Cortes yesterday. After having spoken in flattering terms of Senors MARTOS and ZORILLA, the former Ministers, and Senors RIVERO and TOPETE, their successors, General PRIM stated that the Ministerial crisis had been caused by the refusal of the Duke of GENOA to accept the Spanish Crown. He added a few words of praise of the frank and loyal conduct of the *Re Galantuomo* in this important affair. Finally, he promised to remain faithful to the Constitution and to liberty. Senor RIVERO rose next to explain to the Cortes the reasons which had caused him to abandon the Mayoralty of Madrid and the Presidential chair of the Cortes for the portfolio of Minister of the Interior. His speech was a long statement of the Ministerial programme referring back to the commencement of the September revolution. Senor RIVERO was of opinion that it had been accomplished by the Conservative Party, a fact unheard of in the history of nations. The new Minister styled the Constitution a joint transaction of the Conservative and the Democratic Parties. He said that in the future both government and governed would have to respect it in the same manner as all laws emanating from the Cortes. He wished for the institution of self-government, both in the communes and departments, the greatest possible liberty in the exercise of universal suffrage, which he looked upon as one of the brightest conquests of modern times, and the absolute liberty of the Press restraining it only by the provisions of the penal code. He acknowledged that the individual rights and public liberties could not be made the objects of restrictive laws, adding that they formed part and parcel of the unalterable rights of man, without which life would only be slavery. This speech caused much excitement among the audience, but the climax of sensation was reached when the orator exclaimed that if the Constituent Cortes separated without having completed their task, it would be a great misfortune for the country that the benefits of the September revolution would be lost and the authors thereof would be covered with shame. Senor RIVERO desires that the Government of the country shall go on as heretofore, that the most indispensable laws shall be passed, that a little more order shall be infused into the finances of the country, and that a King shall only be chosen at a later period when the political excitement will have diminished.

THE REPUBLICANS AND GENERAL PRIM.

Senor FIGUERAS replied on the part of the Republicans, reproaching General PRIM with not having imitated the action of his colleagues who believed it to be their duty to retire from office after the discomfiture of the candidature of the Duke of GENOA, which they had so previously brought before the Cortes. General PRIM must have felt himself hit when the Republican orator recited the Premier's declaration that the Ministers, in handing in their resignations, had been guided by sentiments of delicacy and susceptibility, and when he compared it with the conduct of General PRIM, who seemed only to have one purpose—that of remaining in power *per fas et nefas*. He concluded by asking the new Minister of the Interior if he would consent to the coronation of a Bourbon, and especially of a descendant of FERDINAND VI., as King of Spain, saying that the position in this regard must be clearly defined if a catastrophe was to be avoided. He was much applauded. Senor RIVERO did not reply, but General PRIM stated that although he could not give publicly any explanations about the negotiations with the Italian Court on the subject of the royal candidature, he would give them in private to every Deputy who might wish for them.

THE MONARCHISTS AND REPUBLICANS.

There has been a conflict at Villeneuve de Geltru, in Catalonia, between the Monarchists and Republicans, and knives, pistols and guns were freely used. The troops and national guards sided with the Monarchists, and attacked the Republicans, who had taken up their position in a Café. Several men were killed and wounded. In Andalusia similar disturbances have taken place.

CURRENT NOTES.

New-Orleans has A. HERO, Jr. He is its Custodian of the Notarial Records.

New-England is amazed at its inability to get out into the cold this Winter. It must be one of the disastrous effects of the war.

St. Joseph, Mo., has filled nearly all its ice houses, and claims the championship. All other cities warmly denounce the cool assumption.

Somebody has stolen the only hearse in Farmington, Conn., and the authorities offer a reward of $25 for its return with the thief in it.

The Boston *Journal*, too, knows how to mix metaphors. It talks about the New-York concert which was to "eclipse our deluge of sound."

Vain search is made for the heir of LEE, who drew the Crosby Opera House, and the executors mourn that he is not the heir apparent.

Congressman WILLIAM WILLIAMS announces his intention to denounce railroad monopolies in the House at an early day. He ought to be able to present a true bill, if anybody can.

An industrious old man in Eastern Connecticut, whose early education was neglected, has put out a sign announcing: "Goin out whitewashin done in here."

New-Hampshire claims to have the champion circular saw. It has cut off fingers for six men, and is waiting to do others the same good turn.

"Awful" GARDINER isn't in a madhouse at all, as nearly all the papers have asserted, but is one of the sanest, quietest and best citizens of Newark, N. J.

All the counties in Arkansas are making loud cries for immigrants, and Yell County, in particular, seems determined not to be cried down.

For months past the *Presbyterian Banner* has headed one of its columns "New Publications." It might be wise should it hereafter pay more attention to its Ps.

The Hartford *Courant* tantalizes its readers with this atrocity: "Have you heard of the man who got shot? Got shot? No, how did he get shot? He bought 'em."

Colonel GEORGE H. FORSYTHE, of Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN's staff, is in a critical condition in Chicago, from the effects of the wound he received in an engagement with the Indians last Summer.

A Maine paper enthusiastically describes the courage of one of its subscribers who cut a hole in his burning store and pulled out twenty-seven firkins of butter with his feet before it had melted.

The manner in which the New-Orleans papers are discussing Mrs. GAINES' claims, and alluding to herself, is not calculated to preserve for them their old-time reputation for chivalry and fair dealing.

The champion jumpist in Massachusetts claims Newburyport as his place of residence. One day last week he arranged seventeen barrels in a row, and jumped from one into the other, without stopping, through the whole number.

It is reported that there is a physician in active practice in this State who has not in his library a single medical work published during the last twenty years. And he resides in a country town where he has no opportunity to visit public libraries.

The other night the Detroit Board of Trade dined a Canadian gentleman, and he, in responding to the toast in his honor, attributed the couplet, "No pent up Utica," &c., to POPE. POPE said a great many good things, but that wasn't among them. To an American poet belongs all the honor thereunto appertaining.

On Tuesday last the New-Orleans *Picayune* entered upon its thirty-fourth year. The little *Pic* won fame and a host of friends long years ago, and now, in the days of its more abundant prosperity, the same old friends, North as well as South, retain for it the same old feeling of tenderness—we think no other word would express it—which no other paper in the South ever won or deserved.

The Parkersburg (West Va.) *Times* reports that between 9 and 10 o'clock on the night of Friday, 21st inst., as the steamer *Naomi* was descending the Little Kanawha River, a huge meteor was seen at a distance of only about twenty yards from her, coming down with a fearful velocity and falling into a field, and exploded with a terrible crash, as if a hundred cannons were discharged at once.

A few years ago a gentleman residing in the town of Friendship, this State, became interested in a poor boy and educated him. The boy went to Kansas, prospered, and last week returned for his aged parents. While at his old home he has learned that a son of his former benefactor has recently had a hard struggle in life, and he has discharged part of his debt of gratitude by placing him at the school where he himself was put, and providing for his maintenance while there.

We learn from the New-Orleans *Times* that the thirteen seizures and libels of sugars imported into that port, and alleged to be fraudulently invoiced, amount to 3,200,000 pounds. Should all be confiscated, the sum of $400,000, less $80,000 due for duties, will inure to the libelants, including the Government, the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor of the Port, the District-Attorney receiving an inconsiderable portion. Four cases have been tried, and in each the verdict was for the Government. There are nine other cases to be tried, all standing upon the same grounds as those already tried.

HIRAM R. REVELS, the new colored Senator from Mississippi, was born in Fayette, Cumberland County, N. C., of free parents, in 1822. The Jackson *Pilot* says: "In his personal appearance he is decidedly prepossessing. He is five feet ten inches in height, weighs 180 pounds, and is about three-fourths white. His features are regular, but prominent, and with his broad, expansive brow, indicate large intelligence. In manner he is easy and affable, and takes the honor conferred upon him as humbly and thankfully as General GRANT did the Presidency."

We have received the first number of an illustrated magazine to be issued monthly by the Major & Knapp Engraving, Manufacturing and Lithographic Company, of this City, under the title of the *Major & Knapp Illustrated Monthly*. It is beautifully printed on heavy paper, and while all the illustrations are good two are gems. The publishers announce that their aim will be to attain the highest possible standard of exquisite workmanship, both in typography and illustration, and this number shows that they have not undertaken a task for which they have not ample facilities.

Farmers of the Cape Fear section of North Carolina held a meeting a few days ago, and resolved that the present depressed condition of the business and industry of their section is owing principally to the low price of rice and peanuts, caused partly by the failure of Congress to protect the agricultural interest, and partly by a combination of the dealers in the large cities to control these productions in the markets. They requested their representatives in the Legislature to pass resolutions calling on Congress to so increase the tariff on foreign rice and peanuts that their production in the South may be made more profitable.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that several years ago, at an auction sale of books in that city, it was discovered that the first two volumes of a set of VALPY's *Shakespeare*, which had been on exhibition, were missing. At the next sale it was found that of the set of VALPY on the catalogue the third and fourth volumes were gone. This theft was repeated, and each set which came into the auction room was diminished by two volumes. At last, when all but two volumes had been taken, the auctioneer privately marked these two, and awaited events. The thief completed his set. Some years afterwards the library of "a gentleman of this city lately deceased" was brought under the hammer, and the auctioneer had the pleasure of selling a complete stolen set of VALPY.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Times on Mr. Fechter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Once more I have read your admirable criticism on Mr. FECHTER with a sense that justice has been done to an artist who at least deserves fair treatment.

Your course contrasts strongly with that of the *Tribune*, which positively announced a week or more ago that it *intended* to attack Mr. FECHTER in the next part he assumed. What opinion can the public entertain of a critic who openly avows that he has resolved to abuse an actor before seeing him, and who then scolds at him like an ill-tempered schoolboy? "I have taken my prejudice, and I will never give it up," we hear the obstinate, unmannerly youth shriek out. How can the public place any dependence upon a "critic" whose eyes are blinded by all sorts of ignorances and prejudices? Your moral of the clown feeding on mountains of bacon and cabbage, and turning up his nose at "foreign kickshaws," may perhaps act as a wholesome blister upon critics who degrade the function they assume, and who seldom express any opinions which are not influenced by petty personal considerations. Yours respectfully,

AN OLD PLAYGOER.

MADISON-AVENUE.

A Protest from Mr. Bierstadt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to utter a protest through your columns, against the unwarrantable use of my name in the catalogue of the Thompson collection, now just published.

Certain pictures are there attributed to me that I never saw, and I am furthermore held responsible for a statement to the effect that such a collection could not now be made for less than half a million of dollars. I did say, on being shown a dozen or more, at Mr. THOMPSON's private house, that if the others were all as good, they ought to bring that sum. These few were all valuable works by the best masters. I had not then seen the rest of the collection, but when I did visit it some time later I did not find one of these masters' names represented. It is true that Mr. THOMPSON bought a few of my earliest sketches, made before I thought of becoming an artist, as the public will see if they take the trouble to examine them, but there are others, as I said before, that are falsely attributed to me.

Not long since a distinguished banker invited me to his house to inspect a picture bought at one of these auction sales, for one of mine. He had to have his doubts about its being genuine as it did not bear my signature—I need hardly add that I saw it for the first time on his walls.

A. BIERSTADT.

Irvington on the Hudson.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1870.

Congress and the Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial of the 27th inst., under the head of "Congress and the Income Tax," is sound, and I believe, expresses the sentiments of a large majority of the people. Let us have a reduction of the income tax to at least three per cent, as recommended by the President in his Message. Shall Congress wholly disregard the voice of the people in this matter? The tax as at present imposed, bears very unequally upon the people and cannot be honestly collected. The people are burdened almost beyond endurance, and we can see no good reason why we of to-day should bear so large a part of the burden, thus creating so large a surplus over and above the wants of the Government. It is possible that by some quibbling in the phraseology of the Revenue law, that it may be continued for another year. The people must be heard in this matter, and they have already spoken in a manner not to be misunderstood. A very good suggestion is made in the TIMES of to-day by an "Old Subscriber," who proposes that a tax be laid upon all incomes of one-half of one per cent. I am inclined to think he is correct in the opinion that it would yield more than the present tax of five per cent. Any one who will closely observe the income returns under the present Revenue law, cannot but see that very many persons of large resources escape the tax altogether. The country ask relief. Will Congress listen to their appeal?

K.

The Proposed Down-Town Armory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Wherein would consist the advantage of an armory below Canal-street, as proposed by Colonel MURPHY? Certainly not in the building itself, guarded by its solitary armorer. If in the regiment the men are scattered, and can fall in at Tompkins Market or Fourteenth-street, and reach a given point down-town as promptly as they could rendezvous at City Hall Park. I know of but three or four armories so well furnished with lockers that the men can keep their uniforms there, and in those the men who do so are rewarded with mouldy belts and moth-eaten pants.

Having a regiment at hand for a sudden emergency looks plausible. But in a sudden emergency the telegraph from Police Headquarters would summon the "off platoons"—a good sized regiment—to hold the ground while the Commissioners consulted with the Mayor, and the Sheriff, and the Major-General, and the order was sent down from Division Headquarters to call out a regiment.

TRAINBAND.

Knights of Pythias.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias has been in session for the past two days, at the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

The following officers were elected, and were yesterday duly installed:

HENRY W. GOOD, M. D., Grand Chancellor; JOHN W. ROOT, Vice-Grand Chancellor; BERNARD F. DIERCKS, Grand Recording Scribe; WILLIAM WILLIS, Grand Banker; R. GEO. NEWELL, Grand Guide; JACOB REGUS, Grand Inner Steward; J. S. WEINTMAL, Grand Outer Steward.

The Grand Scribe read his report in which we find that fifteen lodges have been added since the last semi-annual session, making a total of thirty-three lodges in this State. The receipts of the Grand Lodge during the past six months were $1,594, and the expenses during the same time $1,236 61, leaving a balance on hand of $331 98. Bills due the Grand Lodge amount to $408 50. It was resolved that a session of the Supreme Lodge be held March 8, at Masonic Hall, and the Grand Lodge adjourned till 9 A. M. to-day.

Professor Graham on the Richardson-McFarland Case.

Professor GRAHAM lectured last evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, on "Love, Courtship and Marriage." He deprecated all connections where a sympathy of taste and hopes, loves and aspirations did not exist, and referred to the RICHARDSON-MCFARLAND case as a natural result of such marriages. Had MCFARLAND, he said, selected a wife whose feelings and taste were consonant to his own—had he previously ascertained her character, society would be spared the moral shock it had received and he would not now be the lonely occupant of a murderer's cell. Unfortunately his marriage was ill-assorted. MCFARLAND and his wife had no feelings in common, and when a person more consonant to her tastes made his appearance she deserted her lawful husband and found shelter with him she loved best. Professor GRAHAM condemned the conduct of RICHARDSON in alienating the affections of his wife from MCFARLAND, and remarked that the deed of blood in which the matter resulted was but the expression of the love of a faithful husband—an act which every highminded man could be induced to commit.

City Missions in New-York.

On Thursday evening the City Mission held its monthly meeting in the Sixth-street Baptist Church. A number of the missionaries made statements concerning their visits among the sick, poor and unfortunate, and illustrated the power of Christian sympathy in raising up the fallen. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, briefly reviewed the history and progress of the cause and gave the general results of the month.

REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS, superintendent of the [illegible] of the Society [illegible] all the Churches [illegible] gave some details of the interesting work being done by the missionaries among the Germans. Rev. HENRY [illegible], pastor of the church, said he wished every member of the church could have been present, and heard the very impressive statements of City missionary work which had been done. As a church, he said, we are occupying a part of the missionary field of the City, and every member of the church should feel their personal obligations to the work. At the conclusion of his remarks the pastor called for volunteers to engage in systematic visitation, and several offered their services.

Among the figures of the month's operations we note the following: 40 missionaries, 10 missions, 4 Sunday Schools, 1 reading room, 4 temperance societies, 11,407 missionary visits, 149 preaching services, 276 prayer meetings, 100,000 tracts and papers given, 139 temperance pledges, 344 families relieved, and $226 expended.

CHESS.

Blindfold Game by Delmar.

At a social meeting of chess amateurs on the evening of Jan. 26, the following games were played simultaneously between Mr. DELMAR, of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and four amateurs on consultation, Mr. DELMAR being blindfold:

	DELMAR. Black.	AMATEURS. White.
1.	P to K 4	P to K 4
2.	Kt to K B 3	Kt to Q B 3
3.	K B to Q B 4	K B to Q B 4
4.	Castles	Kt to K B 3
5.	P to Q 4	K P takes Q P
6.	P to K 5	K Kt to K 5
7.	B to Q 5	P to B 4
8.	P to Q B 3	P takes P
9.	Kt takes P	K Kt to Q Kt
10.	P takes Kt	P to Q 3
11.	Kt to K Kt 5	Kt takes P
12.	R to K R	K to B sq
13.	Q to K B 5	Q to K B 3
14.	B to K 3	B takes B
15.	R takes B	P to K R 3
16.	Q R to K	P to K Kt 3 (a)
17.	Kt to Q 4	P takes Kt
18.	Q to K 3	Q B to K B 4
19.	B takes Q Kt P	Q R to Kt sq
20.	B takes P	B to K Kt 5
21.	P to K B 3	B to K 3
22.	P to K B 4	Kt to K Kt 5
23.	R to K B 3	P to K R 4
24.	B to Q 5	Q R to K
25.	P to K B 5	B to K B 3
26.	Q takes R ch	B takes Q
27.	B P takes Kt P	K to Kt 2
28.	R takes Q	K takes R
29.	P to K R 3	Kt to K 4
30.	R to Q Kt sq	Kt takes B

(a) If queen had taken knight, black would have mated in two moves.

	DELMAR. Black.	AMATEURS. White.
1.	P to K 4	P to K 4
2.	P to K B 4	P to K B 4
3.	K P takes P	K P takes P
4.	Q to R 5 ch	P to Kt 3
5.	P takes P	K Kt to B 3
6.	P to Kt 7 ch	Kt takes Q
7.	P takes Q and qns	Q to K 2 ch
8.	B to K 2	Q to R 5 ch
9.	P to Kt 3	P takes P
10.	Q to K 5 ch	B to K 2
11.	B takes Kt ch	K to B sq
12.	P to Q 3	P to Kt 7 ch
13.	K to Q sq	B to B 3
14.	B to R 6 ch	K to Kt
15.	Q to K 8 mate	

Black resigns.

Chess Game Between Brenzinger and Badger.

A very interesting game, in which Mr. F. E. BRENZINGER gave to Mr. BADGER the odds of the queen's knight, was played yesterday at the Brooklyn Chess Club.

(Remove white Q Kt from the board.)

	BRENZINGER. White.	BADGER. Black.
1.	P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2.	Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
3.	P to Q 4.	P takes P.
4.	B to Q B 4.	P to K R 3.
5.	P to Q B 3.	P takes P.
6.	Castles.	P to Q 3.
7.	Q to Kt 3.	Q to K B 3.
8.	P takes P.	K Kt to K 2.
9.	B to Kt 5.	Kt to Kt 3.
10.	B to Kt 2.	B to Q 2.
11.	P to K 5.	K Kt takes P.
12.	K R to K.	Q to K B 4.
13.	Kt to Q 4.	Q to Kt 4.
14.	B to Q R.	Q to Kt 3.
15.	P to K B 4.	B to K 2.
16.	Kt takes Kt.	B takes Q.
17.	Kt takes Kt dis ch.	P to B 3.
18.	Kt takes Q dis ch.	B to K 3.
19.	Kt takes R.	P takes B.
20.	P to B 5 and wins.	

Hamilton College Alumni.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Hamilton College, New-York, Alumni, resident in this City last evening, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH, LL.D., Judge of the Superior Court and Metropolitan Police Commissioner; Vice-Presidents, General John Cochrane, Edwin C. Litchfield, LL.D., Daniel Huntington, LL.D., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., Francis Randall; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac H. Hall; Recording Secretary, Elihu Root; Executive Committee, Professor John M. Pomeroy, LL.D., Professor D. H. Cochrane, LL.D., Colonel Emmons Clark, Dr. Ashuel N. Brockway, Dwight H. Olmstead, Dr. Henry B. Millard, Colonel Daniel W. Gillett, James S. Baker, Dr. Cornelius R. Billington, Isaac H. Hall, Elihu Root, Alexander Spalding, Colonel George S. Hasting, Charles P. Kirkland, LL.D., presided, Hon. Henry E. Davies, LL.D., Professor Theodore W. Dwight, LL.D., and other prominent members of the Alumni were present. It was determined that the annual dinner should be held at the Astor House Feb. 24. Alumni from all parts of the country are expected to be present.

First Ward Lord Industrial School.

The eleventh annual meeting of the trustees of the above institution was held at the residence of the Treasurer, Mr. D. EDWIN HAWLEY, No. 47 Fifth-avenue, on Thursday evening, H. M. ALEXANDER, Esq., in the chair. Very interesting reports were made by the Secretary and Treasurer of the work accomplished during the past year, showing that the school and reading room, at No. 207 Greenwich-street, were in a highly-prosperous condition; that there was an average daily attendance of over 100 scholars, with a total number on the roll of 305, and that in the reading room about 70 persons nightly enjoyed its privileges. It appeared that the children not only were being carefully educated in the various branches, but were taught the use of their needle, so that 260 garments were made by them during the year.

Committees were appointed consisting of Messrs. W. E. DODGE, JR., and M. K. JESUP, with the Secretary and Treasurer, to consider wherein the institution could be further developed in its usefulness, to provide a system of lectures in the reading room and to prepare for the teaching of certain trades.

The trustees believe that the prospectus of the work for 1870, which was submitted, will commend the school to the hearty support of all interested in such reforms.

The following gentlemen were elected the officers and trustees for the ensuing year:

Trustees—James Brown, H. M. Alexander, Morris K. Jesup, Howard Potter, J. P. G. Foster, Tompkins Westervelt, Wm. Harman Brown, D. Edwin Hawley, James M. Brown, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., G. De F. Lord, John Crosby Brown, E. Judson Hawley, John W. Minturn, R. B. Minturn, George Cabot Ward, Chandler Robbins, Peter V. King, Stanton Blake, J. P. Morgan, Thatcher Adams, Henry G. Stebbins, H. M. Benedict, Charles Lanier, Robert Gordon, Robert L. Stuart, Oliver Harriman.

Treasurer—D. Edwin Hawley.

Secretary—C. L. Brace.

The Alexander Mystery—Further Proceedings.

Dr. SHINE proceeded yesterday to take some further testimony in the Alexander mystery, though, as he declines to afford the documents for publication, the substance cannot be learned. It was understood that Dr. BROCKWAY, who gave the death certificate, was examined, and his testimony is deemed important. The decision to reserve the evidence for the present was arrived at by Coroner FLYNN in consequence of what he deems a misapprehension of his motives in conducting the investigations.

The Balsky Shooting Case—An Action Commenced Against Balsky for Breach of Promise and Seduction—He is Held in $5,000 Bail.

Judge CARDOZO, holding the Supreme Court Chambers, granted an order of arrest in a suit which has been commenced by EMMA, or EMILY KNICKERBOCKER against the Russian, LEO BALSKY, to recover a large amount of damages sustained by her in consequence of her alleged seduction, and a breach of the marriage promise on the part of the defendant. In the course of a long affidavit she sets forth that she is a lady of respectability; that in January, 1869, at No. 75 Bleecker-street, she was introduced to the defendant, and that subsequently the acquaintance thus formed ripened into mutual friendship and attachment, and that the promise of marriage was made about the 18th of March, 1869; that, taking advantage of this mutual promise and attachment, he has been guilty of seduction, and when plaintiff requested him to marry her in pursuance of his promise, he refused. On this the Court granted an order of arrest, which was placed in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff.

The same Judge has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for the production before him of DANIEL BIDDLE, now confined in the Tombs on the charge of felonious assault and battery, preferred by the defendant in this case. When BIDDLE was produced in Court, counsel argued the matter at some length pro and con, and the Judge finally said that he would give the prosecuting officer twenty-four hours to produce testimony sufficient in his judgment to hold the prisoner. The matter was accordingly adjourned until this morning.

WHO OWNS BROADWAY?

The Pneumatic Transit Company in Trouble—The City Claims $100,000 Damages Against the Company—Motion for an Injunction.

Although we have heard much about the efforts of the City authorities to prevent "The Beach Pneumatic Transit Company" from continuing their operations under Broadway, between Warren and Murray streets, and from time to time items have been published in the daily journals to the effect that the corporate authorities were about to commence legal proceedings to restrain the Company from further prosecuting their enterprise, yesterday was the first time that the matter came before the Court in any tangible shape. The allegations of the complaint are substantially that the defendants are an incorporated Company, organized under the act of the Legislature of the State, passed in 1868, and amended in 1869. By the terms of their charter they were to be called "The Beach Pneumatic Transit Company," and were authorized to construct pneumatic tubes for the conveyance of letters and packages, under the streets of this City and Brooklyn, and beneath the North and East Rivers, but as an experimental work they were first to construct a line under Broadway, from Warren-street to Cedar, and to connect at Nassau-street, with the General Post Office. Mr. JONES, the Postmaster, however, refused to grant any permission to connect the tubes with his office, and based his refusal on the ground that the Postmaster-General said he had no authority in the premises. As our readers know, the work was commenced some months ago at the corner of Warren-street and Broadway, under the clothing establishment of Messrs. DEVLIN & Co., and had proceeded nearly or quite to Murray-street, when this action was commenced by the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., avowedly for the purpose of obtaining a permanent injunction against the Company. The City claims that it has already sustained damages to the extent of $100,000. According to the charter, the Company were bound to submit their plans to the approval of the Croton Board. This it appears, they did and with the approval of the officers of that Board, and under their direction, proceedings were commenced as above stated.

The argument on the motion for the injunction was commenced yesterday before Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, at Chambers. Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, the counsel to the Corporation, and Mr. A. S. SULLIVAN appeared for the City, and Mr. JOHN GRAHAM and Messrs. BETTS and MATHEWS for the Company. An affidavit of Mr. DEAN, assistant to the Corporation Counsel, was read, setting forth the facts mainly as stated in the complaint. On the other side, counsel read the affidavits of Alfred E. Beach, Joseph A. Miller, Alfred W. Craven, formerly Chief Engineer of the Croton Board, George S. Green and W. J. Holroyde.

The latter deposed that for ten years past he has been a civil engineer; that he has surveyed Broadway between Warren and Murray streets, and is acquainted with the size of defendants' works, and of the size of the water and gas pipes now existing in that portion of Broadway; that the width of the carriageway of Broadway at the point named is 42½ feet; that the depth of the soil, from the surface of the street to high water level, is 27 feet 4 inches, and that the area of the cross section is, therefore, 1,063⅓ feet; that no public sewer now exists on that portion of Broadway; that a 12-inch sewer will be sufficiently large for such portion, should sewerage become necessary; that the cross section area now occupied by all the gas pipes, water pipes and proposed sewer, is 8 16-100 feet; that the area occupied by the existing works of the defendants is 68 41-100 feet, leaving a total area in said cross section of 1,546 feet, which is sufficient space to accommodate more than 120 separate lines of pipes of the respective sizes of those of the plaintiffs now laid in said street. Deponent says that he has been employed in the construction of defendants' works from their commencement, and that he prepared the plans for the works, which are to consist of four pneumatic tubes, of which two are to have a mean interior diameter of 82 16-100 inches each, the remaining two a diameter of 16 inches each; that the method adopted for building said works was first to erect an outer inclosure wall for all of the tubes, which wall forms part of the interior wall of said tubes; that said outer wall or skin is eight inches thick and eight feet interior diameter; that the said method of construction is a good and proper method; that the dimensions of the inclosing wall are of the proper dimensions, and no larger than necessary to receive the proper and substantial construction of the pneumatic tubes; that during the construction of defendants' works there has been no disturbance of, or any interference with the gas pipes, water pipes, public sewer or other underground works of the plaintiffs.

ALFRED E. BEACH, one of the corporators, in an affidavit denies that plaintiffs are the owners in fee of Broadway, and alleges that whatever right, title, interest in or authority over that street, is held by the plaintiffs in trust for such public uses as the Legislature shall, from time to time, declare and provide. That the Legislature have full and exclusive control of the street, and exclusive right and power to declare the uses to which the soil of the street shall be put, and that the charter of the Company gives them full power to construct the works. They deny that any damage has been suffered by the operations of the defendants.

GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer and Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department, states that he is fully cognizant of the plans of the work; that the tube is of the proper size. The method of construction is a proper one, as tending to economise expense and shorten the time of construction; that the method of construction and the laying in of the masonry is very little likely to disturb the surface of the street, interrupt travel thereon, or impair gas and water pipes or sewers; that the construction will not prevent the proper sewerage of the streets, &c.

Mr. O'GORMAN said: The real question submitted was very grave and one of the greatest importance, involving the point as to what rights the Corporation of this City have in its streets, or whether it has any rights at all. The affidavits which had been read on the other side were unknown to him until within a few moments, but it seemed to him that he could without damage readily conceive all their averments. The real question did not depend on the affidavits, but upon the issue of law directly taken by the defendants. The proceedings had had the implied sanction of one of the Executive Departments of the City, (the Croton Board,) and it might be argued from that that the City had waived its right to object to the proceedings. The answer was that by law they had no right to assent to it. Conceding that no serious damage had been done to any existing civic institutions on the surface of the street, the objection was that it affected the future rights of the City to build other and larger sewers and gas pipes; that they did as little damage to the City's property as possible, did not affect the question. The averment of the engineers that there is no reason to believe that any future necessities of the City will be injured by tunneling, was not a matter of fact, but of opinion. What man could form any reliable opinion as to the future? The position he took was, that the fee of Broadway, and of all the streets in the City which may be affected by the defendants' operations, is vested in the City in trust; that these lands should be applied forever to the purposes of streets. The case now presented was, he submitted, altogether a new one, and the questions were entirely novel. In former cases, where railway companies claimed authority from the Legislature to use the surface of the streets, that claim was to a transient passage across the surface. Here, below the surface was used, and not a transient but a permanent occupation was claimed.

Judge CARDOZO—Is not the question *res adjudicata*, unless it can be shown that this case is distinct from the railroad cases?

Mr. O'GORMAN said that the adjudications would be found to be embraced within very small limits and extended the legislative power very little, but unfortunately most of the Judges had indulged in *obiter dicta*, giving what the law was, or ought to be, altogether apart from the real questions in the case. On this he cited several cases in point.

Mr. GRAHAM made a very long argument in reply. He said several questions were to be considered:

1. The character of the title of the plaintiffs to exclusive possession of the lands in question. 2. The damages, if any, suffered by the plaintiffs from the acts of defendants. 3. The rights of the defendants to enter upon the land and perform the acts complained of. 4. The equitable considerations which should prevent the issuing a preliminary injunction. In pursuing his argument he contended that the City Corporation was organized solely for the purpose of government and local regulation. It was admitted on all hands that the Legislature has an unqualified right to resume the powers of government which it has delegated to this City. On the point raised by the plaintiffs that this enterprise is a private one, and that public property cannot be taken for its use, counsel cited a portion of the act of incorporation, as follows:

"The use of said streets, squares and avenues and public places, and the soil beneath the surface thereof, as herein authorized and provided for, is hereby declared to be a public use thereof, consistent with the uses for which the said respective cities, (New-York and Brooklyn,) or the corporate authorities thereof, hold the said streets, squares, avenues and public places."

In conclusion Mr. GRAHAM said: The plaintiffs have lain by and watched the defendants expend a very large amount of money upon these works, viz.: $150,000, and now at this late day come forward and ask for an injunction, the granting of which would result in a total loss to the defendants of all the money the plaintiffs have acquiesced in their expending. No injunction, preliminary or final, should issue in such a case until the plaintiffs have clearly established their rights to prohibit the acts complained of, nor until the plaintiffs have done equity by full compensation to defendants. An injunction will never issue to restrain any mere "trespass," where the damages are susceptible of computation and recovery at law. Any possible damage to the plaintiffs would only be the cost of restoring the land to its original condition, which the defendants are entirely able to meet.

At the conclusion of Mr. GRAHAM's argument, the Court adjourned until this morning when the Corporation Counsel will make the closing address.

A CURIOUS LAW SUIT.

One Woman Sues Another for Services Rendered in Procuring a Husband—Two Thousand Dollars, a Piano and a Gold Watch and the Education of a Child the Price Demanded.

The good people of Saugerties, N. Y., and vicinity are in a gossipy mood just now over a novel law suit, which will probably come off in the Ulster County Circuit, at Kingston, in April next. The principals are females, and the story, as gleaned from authentic sources, is a strange one. The complainant is Mrs. SUSAN CRAWFORD and the defendant is Mrs. CHRISTINE RUSSELL. The counsel representing Mrs. CRAWFORD are Messrs. E. & C. WHITAKER, of Saugerties, while Mrs. RUSSELL's attorney is Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, member of Congress from the Thirteenth District.

Mrs. CRAWFORD, the complainant, is a woman about forty-five or fifty years of age, rather inclined to obesity, a widow with four children. She is a school teacher in Saugerties, and her actions, style of speaking, and deportment generally, show her to be a strong-minded woman, shrewd, smart and calculating. Previous to her husband's death the family was in affluent circumstances, but owing to some financial trouble during his last days much money was lost, and to-day the widow, though not really wanting the necessities of life, is comparatively poor.

CHRISTINE RUSSELL, the defendant, is now about 70 years of age, surrounded with all the comforts of a good home, and has money enough to keep her safe from poverty's intrusion. Both of the ladies are respected in the best circles, and are members of Rev. Mr. BARNUM's Methodist Church, in Saugerties. Mrs. RUSSELL's husband, JEREMIAH RUSSELL, has been dead nearly three years. In 1836 he was a Van Buren Presidential Elector from this State. In 1842 he was sent to Congress from the Thirteenth District by the Democrats. Was renominated in 1844, but defeated. He possessed a good physical frame, and to this day it is said of him that he worked more hours out of the twenty-four than any one in his district. In June, 1846, his first wife died and he became a widower, and now comes a curious story.

The next month, July, if the legal statement is correct, Mrs. CHRISTINE CRAWFORD, (mentioned above as CHRISTINE RUSSELL,) who was a sister to the husband of SUSAN CRAWFORD, approached the latter, and conversed with her upon the subject of securing Hon. JEREMIAH RUSSELL as a husband, he then being about 70 years of age, and reputed to be worth $400,000, and she about 45 years of age and worth considerably less. At the interview with SUSAN CRAWFORD, if the complaint be true, CHRISTINE told her if she would bring about a marriage between her and JEREMIAH RUSSELL, and she should survive him, she would give her $2,000, a piano and a gold watch, and educate her child. SUSAN listened attentively to the offer, and finally accepted it, when a written contract to that effect was drawn up and signed by both parties, and that contract is said to be still in existence. Soon after CHRISTINE met JEREMIAH at SUSAN's house by a previous arrangement, when an introduction followed. Then visit after visit occurred, Mrs. SUSAN CRAWFORD finding light and fuel for the pair. Thus matters progressed happily till October, 1846, when the two were united in marriage and lived together happily and much respected until 1867, when Hon. JEREMIAH RUSSELL died without making a will. A short time previous to his death he seemed desirous of drawing up and finishing such a document, and often consulted counselor WINANS, of Saugerties, in relation to it, but the will was never completed. After waiting a proper length of time the widow RUSSELL claimed the portion of her deceased husband's property allowed her by law, claiming also that there was an ante-nuptial agreement between them in relation to the disposition of it. Seeing that there were prospects of considerable litigation growing out of the complication of the affair, the executor finally compromised with the widow by paying over to her the snug sum of $25,000, when she "signed off" any further claim on the property.

As soon as this settlement transpired Mrs. SUSAN CRAWFORD demanded the $2,000, piano, gold watch, and the education of her child as the contract price agreed upon in writing for services rendered the widow in obtaining Hon. JEREMIAH RUSSELL for her as a husband. She asserted that the contract had been fulfilled on her part to the letter, and as Mrs. CHRISTINE RUSSELL had survived Hon. JEREMIAH RUSSELL, as especially referred to in the contract, there was nothing for the widow RUSSELL to do but to pay over the price. The defendant, through counsel, puts in a general denial, and also pleads the Statute of Limitation. It is a most curious case.

TENEMENT-HOUSE PERILS.

The Williamsburg Homes That Jacob Shepard Built—How Dwellings for the Poor are Constructed.

The following testimony, taken before Coroner WHITEHALL and his jury, as to the cause of the death of JOSEPH BOHNER, one of the victims of the Division-avenue (Brooklyn, E. D.) tenement-house calamity, is interesting and instructive:

Aaron V. Cannon, sworn, deposed: I am a mason and builder by occupation; was engaged in the construction of the buildings that fell in Division-avenue; was employed by Jacob Shepard; I employed a man to do the cellars and stone work; when finished the cellars looked very fair; new stone work is very deceiving; the latter was put up in very cold weather; the cellars were dug in a hurry, and the men followed; before anything could be done the buildings fell and caused a crushing of the joists; in my opinion if it had been in the Summer the buildings would have stood; during the construction of the foundations I was only present a few hours; I did not consider it my business to superintend that portion of the work; I was present when the buildings fell; the party stone wall next to the east gable end was the first to give way; while the stone work was progressing I frequently directed the masons to put in plenty binders; on one occasion I noticed that the bank pressed in the stone wall, but a day or two afterwards I observed that the wall was straightened; after the wall was put up I thought it was a fair one; there were a great many very bad stones in the wall; the wall was about seven feet six inches high; I noticed a quantity of bad stones and told the masons not to use them; saw some small stones in the wall, and the masons told me that they wanted better ones; others were then obtained, and they did not prove satisfactory to the masons; a new lot was then obtained from a person recommended by the masons; I thought that the stone wall was good enough to support the brick wall, or I would not have built on it; the mortar used was as good as any I ever saw; if I was to have built the party walls I would require better stones, even if built in the Summer season; I have seen walls fully as bad as those that fell; I think I have seen worse walls; Mr. Shepard, the owner of the buildings, was always ready to furnish all the building material of the quality required by the builders; I was under no restraint in that respect; the bargain made with the stone mason was that he was to put up the wall of eight inches for seven cents per foot, the material to be furnished by Mr. Shepard; a German mason offered to do it cheaper, but I advised Mr. Shepard not to let him have it.

H. G. Law, sworn, deposed: I was told by my brother that the masons were using cobble stones or niggerheads in the foundation walls; I called Mr. Shepard's attention to this, and he ordered the masons to stop using them; after the walls fell I noticed that there were more cobble stones in them than there should have been; I saw the walls frequently during their construction, and thought they looked well; I had loaned $4,000 on the buildings; Mr. Cannon has done work for me during the past ten years, and his work has always proved satisfactory.

John Bretzen, sworn, deposed: I am a stone mason by occupation; have worked at the business over twenty years; I put up the walls that fell in Division-avenue; was employed by Mr. Cannon; agreed to do the work for seven cents per foot, as business was slack; Mr. Shepard was to furnish the material; commenced the work on the 19th of December and finished it on the 4th of January; the day the buildings fell I examined the walls and found them all right; my opinion is that the buildings fell in consequence of the changes in the weather; I deny ever saying that I found the brick wall half an inch out of line two days before the accident; I did say that I went to the top of the buildings and on looking down I could not see the mason work, as I should under ordinary circumstances. [The Coroner here informed the jury that the witness called at his house the previous evening and told him that the brick wall was a half inch out of line.] The witness insisted that the Coroner misunderstood him. Mr. Cannon told me the day after the buildings fell not to come to the inquest, as I might be arrested; Mr. Shepard also told me that it was best to keep away from the inquest; they said that I should have work on the buildings again; Mr. Shepard once told me that if I would put in all the small stones I could he would make me a present; he did not tell me to work in round stones; I do not remember saying that it was my opinion the buildings fell in consequence of the brick party wall falling down; my work was thoroughly done.

The inquisition will be continued on Monday evening next.

Shaky Buildings Ordered Down.

Eleven three-story and basement brick houses being erected on the southeast corner of Monroe-street and Ralph-avenue, Brooklyn, were yesterday ordered to be torn down by the Superintendent of Buildings. They were being put up in the cheapest and most careless manner.

The New Post Office.

If the appropriation of $1,000,000 for our new Post Office, asked of Congress, were passed at this time, the work, we are assured, would be pushed with greatly-increased energy. Six hundred laborers could be employed with advantage, instead of the 100 only now at work on the grounds. What surplus money is on hand is devoted to the purchase of granite and mason hire. The basement iron pillars have been delivered on the site—a part of them, and the rest will soon be ready. The dirt in the area is gradually disappearing, and preparations are going on the driving matters as soon as the $1,000,000 is voted.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Removal of the Institution—Its Condition and Prospects.

A very pleasant meeting of the directors and friends of the Union Theological Seminary of this City took place on Thursday evening, at the house of CHARLES BUTLER, Esq., 16 Fourteenth-street. The objects of the gathering were to initiate measures for an enlarged endowment of the institution, and the erection of appropriate buildings on the new location which has been secured for it.

This location is a most admirable one. The necessity of the removal of the institution from its present site has been foreseen for years, but until recently the directors have not been able to fix upon any position to which some objection might not be offered. From the statements made at the meeting on Thursday evening, it appears that the desired object has at length been successfully attained. More than fifty lots have been secured for the Seminary on the beautiful slope, adjoining on the east the Convent grounds near the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first street and St. Nicholas-avenue. In view of the upward movement of population on this island and its rapid extension across the river in Westchester County, it was considered that in a very short time the new location will be sufficiently central to meet all the necessities of such an institution, while it will also be provided with enlarged accommodations in an inviting neighborhood.

The members of the Presbyterian Church at this time was represented as favorable to a vigorous effort to raise the means for the erection of new buildings, and placing the Seminary upon a large and liberal basis. Several gentlemen greatly dilated upon this point, claiming that the institution might and should be made equal, if not superior, to any kindred institution in this country. Its past prosperity augured well for its future. No kindred Seminary in our land has been, or is at present, better patronized. For a third of a century it has given evidence of the wisdom of its management, and its successful training of young men for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

These facts were lucidly and succinctly stated by Mr. BUTLER, who called on other gentlemen present, among whom were several of the foremost merchants and business men of the City, to give their views upon the subject. Brief addresses were made by Messrs. D. W. JAMES, J. C. BROWN and Hon. WM. E. DODGE, and by Professors SHEDD and GILLETT. Mr. DODGE spoke of facts which had come under his own observation with respect to the rapidly increasing demand for an educated ministry in the new settlements at the West. In one instance the building of a railroad in Iowa had resulted in supplanting an unbroken forest with a young city, numbering a population of 5,000 within less than a year. It was a fact that sagacious business men were more advanced in their views of the future than those who had charge of the religious wants of the community. It should be suffered to be so no longer. The time had come when the friends of the Seminary should make it what it ought to be, and what the resources of the Church at this crisis were capable of making it.

The statements given were highly satisfactory to those assembled, and were listened to with deep interest. It was resolved that the sum of $300,000 should be raised as soon as possible to promote the object in view, and Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, of this City, who had been appointed, was commended for the agency of raising the amount.

Rev. Dr. PRIME, of the New-York *Observer*, offered, with accompanying and appropriate remarks, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with lively interest the statement just presented of the condition and prospects of the Union Theological Seminary in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That we regard the present accommodations of the Institution as utterly inadequate for its necessities and its high promise of usefulness in the future.

Resolved, That in our judgment the Directors have done wisely, and are to be commended for their foresight in securing spacious premises in the upper part of the City, eligibly located, and admirably adapted to the purposes of the Institution.

Resolved, That to meet the expense of purchasing this plot of ground, erecting the necessary buildings and properly completing the endowment of the Seminary, we judge that a sum of not less than $300,000 will be needed.

Resolved, That the gift of this sum by the Presbyterian people of the great Metropolis and its vicinity, for this noble object, would, as we conceive, be not only perfectly feasible but would also be a fitting memorial of the most auspicious event in which we have so much occasion to rejoice—the reunion of the Presbyterian Church, and appropriate expression of our gratitude to God for its happy consummation.

Resolved, That we regard it a most hopeful and [illegible] that Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, has consented to give his personal services to the work of raising the necessary funds, and that the universal esteem in which he is held by the Christian community, his prudence and his perseverance, give us the best assurance that, with the blessing of God which we fervently invoke, the effort will be crowned with speedy and complete success.

ANOTHER SCOURGE.

Cases of Relapsing Fever in the City—Character and Effect of the Disease.

While the smallpox is prevailing to a large extent in a section of the City, and does not yet show that decrease that is desirable, there having been eighteen cases reported yesterday, another scourge has been let loose upon the City that is less dangerous to life, perhaps, but is equally annoying to a community.

For some years a strange disease has prevailed in England, Ireland, Scotland, Russia, Poland and the North German States that was neither typhus nor typhoid, but partaking of some of the characteristics of both, came, however, from its distinguishing traits to be known as the relapsing fever. The patient is always first attacked with sudden shivering, severe headache, and usually vomiting, the temperature of the body rapidly rising from 98° to 106°, and in severe cases to 107°. After several days of this fever it is followed by profuse sweating, which reduces the temperature of the body below the normal standard, in which condition the patient remains for five or six days, when there is another precisely similar attack which terminates in the same way, and the attacks are repeated until the disease runs its course. During the sweating intervals the patient suffers from severe rheumatic pains, and the effect of the disease is the utter prostration of all natural powers. The disease terminates in death only in about one case in thirty, but as it is one of the most contagious of all disorders and leaves its victim in a debilitated state from which it is always slow work and difficult to emerge, it is a visitor sufficiently to be dreaded.

This scourge has first appeared for the first time in New-York, and probably for the first time in the United States, although in 1844 there were a few cases in the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia of a disease that was thought to be relapsing fever. Now, however, there is no doubt about it, and thirty-two cases have been gathered out of the squalid streets near the water front of the City on both rivers and in the overcrowded tenement houses in a filthy condition, in which the disease always first appears. It is emphatically the offspring of squalor and filth, and seeks its victims where human beings are most crowded together. The cases thus far have all been in such localities, but as it is so contagious that it is no respecter of persons after it has once begun its ravages, the Health authorities have made every exertion to isolate the disease, every case as soon as discovered being removed to one of the hospitals of the Commissioners of Charities. It is not supposed, however, that it has been extirpated in the City, and the sanitary inspectors are enjoined to extra diligence in searching for it in the fouler parts of the City where it may yet be lurking.

A Relic of the Olden Time.

A letter was laid before the Police Commissioners yesterday from Mr. GEO. M. VARIAN, tendering to them a piece of the old buttonwood tree which lately stood in Broadway between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. It was stated that the tree was planted between the years 1626 and 1630, and it was therefore about 240 years of age when the needs of traffic compelled its extirpation. The Commissioners accepted the relic of the old tree, and after it has been prepared it will be placed beside the piece of the Stuyvesant pear tree which now adorns the room of Commissioner BERGMAN.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Jacob D. Cox, ex-Secretary of the Interior, vs. The United States, ex rel. Wm. McGarrahan.—At the date of the oral argument in this case made on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, the relator had leave to file a brief within a week, which is now filed and is in substance as follows: The writ of error should not be entertained, because the cause was by a stipulation entered into between the parties in the Court below, by which the cause was agreed to be submitted to the Court, and that the Court should render its judgment in vacation, and to be entered as of the same term of the Court there in session, and as of the day of such submission. The effect of this stipulation placed the cause beyond the power of either party to prosecute a writ of error in accordance with the provisions of the Judiciary act as a concession, the writ of error being required to be taken within ten days from the date of the judgment. It was, therefore, without the ordinary course of law, and consequently a writ of error will not lie from such judgment. The stipulation was in the nature of an agreement of arbitration, and was an agreement to accept the opinion of the Court to which it was submitted as the proper judgment in the case, and because a judgment by consent from which no writ of error lies, any irregularity in the process of the Court should have been brought before the Court on motion; and no motion being made in the case, the irregularity was waived. The motion filed in the Court below, and subsequently withdrawn, left the case as though it had not been filed, and was a waiver of the irregularity then and now urged. The alternative writ issued to Secretary Browning

was in the nature of a rule to show cause why a peremptory writ should not issue. What was not answered in the return must be taken as true. Upon the coming in of the return, its objection to the jurisdiction of the Court, and that the duty involved was a discretionary one, and must be performed by the President, was adjudged insufficient; and in such case the peremptory writ issues. The writ was properly issued against the nominal defendant or his successor in office. The judgment being, by the terms of the stipulation, entered as of the 6th of February, was valid as against the defendant in the suit, and the act to be performed under the writ being an official act, and not a personal one, the judgment was equally obligatory upon the present incumbent of the office of Secretary of the Interior, and the writ might properly issue, directed to the officer without naming him. The act of issuing a patent involves the exercise of no official discretion; the determining of the proper person to whom to issue it does involve the exercise of discretion, but, as in this case, that determination having been made in favor of the party claiming, the issuing of the writ is merely ministerial. The writ should not have been issued to the President, because he is required to perform no personal act in the issuing of patents. The entire duties in relation to the matter are performed by certain specified officers, and they are under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior. The signature and seal of the President are all that are required of him, and the duty of signing and affixing the seal is performed by a Secretary for that purpose, who is only nominally under the direction of the President.

A vindication of the Court below concludes the brief. A. L. Merriam for the relator.

The following cases were up to-day:

No. 10, original.—*The State of Texas vs. George Peabody.*—Judge Paschal moved the return day of the subpoena in this case be corrected and fixed for the first Monday of December next. It was so ordered. This involves $167,000 of Texas indemnity bonds which passed into the hands of Peabody; $162,000 were also purchased by Droege & Co. of Manchester. These bonds were not long ago judicially declared improperly negotiated by the Texas Confederate authorities.

No. 227.—*J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, vs. Wm. McGarrahan.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Mr. Merriam, of counsel for McGarrahan, moved for a writ of certiorari to bring up portions of the records in the case, which as it is now made up, do not appear. Upon suggestion of the Attorney-General, however, the parties stipulated that the missing portion may be brought up by consent. This case involves the possession of the New-Idria Quicksilver Mining Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

WIFE OF BANKRUPT MUST TESTIFY—PRACTICE.

In the Matter of Stants D. Woodford, a Bankrupt.—During the proceedings in this matter before the Register, the wife of the bankrupt was summoned as a witness. She thereupon appeared by counsel, who raised the objection that the Bankruptcy act does not vest either in the Register or in the Court any power to require the wife of the bankrupt to appear and be examined as a witness. The Register certified the question to the Court for decision.

Blatchford, J.—The wife of the bankrupt must attend and submit to an examination the same as any other witness, under section 26. If she does not attend on being summoned, her attendance may be compelled by a warrant to the Marshal under which she may be brought before the Register, and detained until her examination is concluded. If, when she comes or is brought before the Register, she refuses to answer, she may, under section 7, be punished for contempt.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

BANKRUPTCY—PROHIBITION.

In the matter of Abraham E. Clark and Abraham Stainger.—This case was before the Court to-day in two aspects. The District Court having made adjudication of bankruptcy against the parties, an application was made to this Court for a review of that decision. The bankrupts were not ready to bring that review on for reading on account of the papers not being prepared, and desired a postponement. On the other hand, the assignee in bankruptcy made application for a writ of prohibition directed to the Superior Court, to stop the various proceedings going on in that Court in the matters in which a receiver of the firm property, appointed by that Court, was concerned.

The suggestion was made that this motion should stand over for the hearing on the merits. Mr. Bangs, counsel for the assignee, earnestly opposed this, and urged that if it was to be done, it should only be on condition that the proceedings of the receiver in the State Court be discontinued. Mr. Pryor, on behalf of the receiver, was ready to submit his points on this position without argument, but Mr. Bangs had no written points prepared.

Judge Woodruff thought the question would be argued better together, and postponed the whole matter till Wednesday next.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 28.

By Judge Cardozo.

Charlotte Hoar vs. William A. Hoar; the motion is disposed of as follows: the children are to remain in the mother's custody, with leave to the defendant to visit them; the defendant is to pay alimony at $15 a week, and a counsel fee of $100.

Lisener vs. Davidson; the plaintiff must have resort to his action for a false return.

Kellinger vs. Van Pelt; motion granted.

Cruger vs. Haight; proposed findings settled.

Barr vs. The Mayor, and Rosenblatt vs. Schwarzbaum; motions denied.

Phillips vs. Wood; injunction continued.

By Judge Ingraham.

Meserole vs. Goldsmith; motion granted, so far as to permit publication of the result of trial in the case of Hoffman vs. Striped; in other respects the injunction is continued; costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 28.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Katz vs. O'Brien; Schump vs. Kumbarger; Martin vs. Carroll.

Beck vs. Lindorf; motion denied without costs.

Renner vs. Smith; motion granted without costs.

Albert vs. Albert; motion granted with $10 costs to abide event.

Barnett vs. Singer Manufacturing Co.; motion granted without costs.

Daniese vs. Allen; interrogatories settled.

Davey vs. Glacy; interrogatories settled.

By Judge Jones.

The People ex rel. Emanuel Meyer vs. Hartman; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

By Judge Freedman.

Kearney vs. Gamble; case settled and filed in Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 28.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Keller vs. Thomas; order settled.

Schneppe vs. Schneppe; decree settled.

Steinalt vs. Walker; referee appointed.

Houlahan vs. Campbell; decree settled.

Heilner vs. Bass; allowance of $100 granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF MARINE INSURANCE.

Duncan McColl et al. vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—The plaintiffs in 1864, procured from the defendant a policy of insurance for $10,000 on the bark *Lindo*, for which he paid the regular premium. The *Lindo* was insured on a voyage from Miramichi to a port at Cape Breton, and thence to New-York. The vessel arrived at Sydney, her harbor, on the 28th November, 1864. Sydney is the only harbor from Miramichi to what is called Big Glacy Bay or Cow Bay, from each of which coal is taken for the markets of the world. Big Glacy Bay is no port, vessels being only loaded there in the open roadstead from scows containing coal. Cow Bay is below it, and boasts of a wharf, but is claimed to be unsafe for an anchorage. Both places are on the Island of Cape Breton, across from Sydney about eighteen miles by land, and Sydney is on the direct course of a vessel sailing from Miramichi to Cow Bay. Sydney being land-locked and the safest harbor in that region, the Captain sought it for safety while awaiting her turn to load at Cow Bay. After making arrangements to load, the Captain went round to Cow Bay, and was loading when a storm arose, and the vessel was wrecked on a reef.

The plaintiffs in the action are the brokers who effected the insurance, the real party in interest and owner of the vessel being Mr. Jedediah Slocum Carvile, of Charlotte's Town, Prince Edward's Island.

After plaintiffs had concluded their testimony, defendants' counsel moved for a nonsuit, on the ground: *First*, That no evidence had been produced on the part of plaintiffs showing that after the wreck of the vessel they had abandoned her to the defendant, or that it was either an actual or constructive total loss, and that there was no evidence of partial loss from which the jury could estimate the actual loss on which to render a verdict.

Second—That the policy contained a warrantee that the Commander of the vessel should have a certificate from the "American Ship Masters' Association," and it was admitted that Captain Warner, the Commander of the vessel, had not such certificate; and that this omission was not excused by the fact that the Vice President of the Company told plaintiffs before taking the policy that this clause did not apply to foreign vessels or foreign commanders, both of which was the case in this instance.

Third—That the vessel had departed from her voyage, the policy authorizing her to go only to one port from Miramichi, and at and from that port to New-York; and that this deviation was not excused by evidence of a usage of trade and navigation for all ships going to Cow Bay, where she took her cargo, to put into North Sydney harbor, to wait her turn to load at Cow Bay, the latter harbor being so exposed that vessels could not lie safely therein to get their cargoes. The motion to non-suit was argued by Joseph W. Choate, Esq., on the part of defendant, and by ex-Judge Gilbert Dean and Albert Mathews, Esq., for plaintiffs.

Judge McCunn denied the motion to non-suit, and there being no testimony on behalf of the defendant, directed a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $12,250, with an additional allowance of 5 per cent.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 28.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE CLARK-STAINGER CONTROVERSY—CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION BETWEEN STATE AND UNITED STATES COURTS.

Abraham E. Clark vs. Abraham Stainger.—In this case, already frequently noticed in the TIMES, a decision has been rendered holding the assignee in bankruptcy, John T. Beecher, guilty of contempt of the Superior Court in attempting to take possession of property held by a receiver under its orders, he—the receiver—claiming by virtue of alleged paramount authority of the United States District Court. In rendering his decision Judge McCunn says:

The motion is to punish the respondent, John T. Beecher, for contempt of Court, in violating an order of injunction and in disturbing the possession of a receiver appointed by order of this Court. The respondent admits the facts constituting the contempt, but urges in justification, an alleged authority as assignee in bankruptcy to demand and receive possession of the property in the hands of the receiver of this Court. Thus, the single question before me is the sufficiency of the justification presented by the respondent, and the decision of that question turns on the authority of the Federal Court in Bankruptcy to interfere with or to arrest the proceedings of a State Court in the ordinary and legitimate administration of justice. Recognizing and respecting the legitimate powers of the District Court, I nevertheless contest the authority of that honorable Court to oust the already attached jurisdiction of the Superior Court, and to compel the surrender by its officer of property duly and lawfully in his custody, and when it is held in the course of judicial administration. I am obliged to adjudge the respondent guilty of a technical contempt of Court; but in consideration that he disavows any intentional disrespect of our authority, and protests his conduct was controlled by the advice of counsel, I will dismiss him with only a nominal punishment. Somewhat sufficient for the vindication of our authority. I trust the respondent will spare us the necessity of any more severe assertion of that authority.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Bosworth.

Commissioner Bosworth yesterday investigated charges against twenty-five Patrolmen for improper conduct, neglect of duty, and violation of the rules. The cases were generally of a trivial character, the chief exception being against Patrick Gaffney, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who was arraigned on complaint of Alexander P. Irvin, of No. 165 East Seventeenth-street. This gentleman stated that he was following a boy, to whom he had given some clothing and food for his destitute mother. The officer stopped the boy and Irvin asking him why he did so, Gaffney answered him roughly, whereupon Irvin demanded his number, and Gaffney then clubbed him severely. The only answer Gaffney made to this charge was to deny, under oath, that he had ever seen Irvin until after the date of the alleged clubbing, and the case was therefore adjourned until Monday next for further testimony.

Thomas Fitzsimmons, Finn Hoyt, John Sinclair and Diedrich Fuller were arraigned for permitting a burglary. The crime was committed at the store of Morris Roberts, No. 125 Eighth-avenue, when $2,000 worth of silks were stolen, but Captain Williamson failed to distinctly prove any negligence on the part of the men. President Bosworth, however, advised him to see that his officers patrol a little more than they do, or they may be laid up with the rheumatism.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 28, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	118⅛	12 Del. & H. Can....	128
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	[illegible]	1000 Mariposa Trust	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C. '64	115⅛	[illegible] Ctfs.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Mariposa Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Quick. M. Co. b.c.	13⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Boston W. P.	[illegible]
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, ex c.	[illegible]	[illegible] Pac. Mail	[illegible]
[illegible] Va. St. 6s, ex c.	[illegible]	[illegible] Adams Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible] Vir. St. 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible] A. M. U. Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] U. S. Ex.	[illegible]
1,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	[illegible]	300 N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1100 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs.	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie 4th M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Erie 5th M.	74	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Chic., B. & Q. 8s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible] Erie R.	[illegible]
1,000 Union Pac. R. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible] Reading	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Mich. Cen. R.	117¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	600 L. S. & M. S. R.	[illegible]
1,000 Cal. & N. W. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Del., L. & W. 1st	97½	[illegible] Panama R.	[illegible]
1,000 C. & R. I. 1st M. Bds.	100	100 Chic. & N. W.	71⅝
2,000 Gt. W. 2d M.	77½	[illegible] Ch. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
11,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	100	[illegible] Mil. & St. Paul	[illegible]
1,000 Cal. C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	70½	[illegible] Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 T., W. & W.	[illegible]
1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s Bs	94	[illegible] Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	[illegible]
12 Merchants' Bank	122	[illegible]	[illegible]
24 Bank Commerce	122	100 Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
10 Amer. Ex. Bank	116	[illegible] Chic., B. & Q.	152½
20 Metropolitan B'k	137½	[illegible] Del., L. & W.	[illegible]
10 Fourth N. Bank	106	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 Tenth Nat. Bk.	107	[illegible] Morris & Essex	[illegible]
10 Bank of N. Amer.	100½	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Canton Co.	[illegible]	300 N. J. Cen. R. b.c.	97½
[illegible] Cum. C. Pf.	[illegible]	[illegible] H. & St. Jos. R.	108
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] H. & St. J. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible] West. Un. Tel.	[illegible]	100 Col., C. & I. C. R.	18½
[illegible]	[illegible]	25 Rome & Watert'n	100

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115	[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C., '65	115⅝
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C., '62	115⅝	[illegible] U. S. 6s, cur.	111⅝
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C., '64	[illegible]	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	114⅝
[illegible] new	114⅝	[illegible] U. S. 6s, Cur.	111⅝
[illegible]	114⅝	4,000 do.	111⅝
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 C., '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] U. S. 5-20 R., '68	115⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	45	100 Pacific Mail	40⅝
17,000 Vir. St. 6s, ex c.	57½	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Va. St. 6s, n.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Car. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] N. C. St. 6s, n.	[illegible]	[illegible] Quick. M. b.c.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] U. S. Ex.	[illegible]
[illegible] S. Car. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] S. Car. St. new, Jan. & July	[illegible]	[illegible] N. Y. C. & H. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Missouri 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] La. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] N. Y. C. & H. C.	[illegible]
[illegible] La. 6s, Lev. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Tenn. St. 6s, bet. call	[illegible]	[illegible] Erie Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] L. S. & M. So. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Alt. & T. H. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
[illegible] Union Pac. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Cen. Pacific R. G. Bds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Col. C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible] Chic. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] N. J. Cen.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible] B., N. Y. & E. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible] Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible] Fourth N. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible] Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
[illegible] Ninth Nat. Bank	107	[illegible] Tol., W. & W. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible] West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible] P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guarant'd	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible] H. & St. J. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] H. & St. J. R. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mar. Pf.	[illegible]	100 Dub. & S. C. R.	100

STREET SALES OF ROCK ISLAND—JAN. 28.

From opening to 12½ P. M.		From 12½ to 2 P. M.	
[illegible] Rock Island	112⅝	[illegible] do.	112⅝
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	From 2 P. M. to 3½.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	From 3¼ to 5½ P. M.	
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]

FRIDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

A moderate movement has been reported in the Public Funds, both at the Stock Boards and through private channels. The favorites have been the Five-twenties of 1867, and the Currency Six ₱ cents, issued in aid of the several Pacific Railroad enterprises. The latter advanced to 111⅝, at which they were in quick request. The 1867 Five-twenties were strong at 114¾, with a fair investment call for them. The offerings of all issues were light, and more disposition was manifested to purchase than to sell at the going rates. The registered bonds were somewhat more generally called for, and were firm.

The Money supply in a temporary form was in excess of the requirements of the Street borrowers, and more ease was noted in the price of accommodation. The Government houses had free offerings made to them at 4@5, and late in the afternoon as low as 3 ₱ cent., in exceptional instances. To the Stock Exchange firms the quoted rates were generally 5@6 ₱ cent., at which advances were readily made to responsible dealers. Mercantile credits were in more favor with lenders, and strictly prime commercial paper was in request at the legal rate of 7 ₱ cent. per annum. Very good names were current at 8 ₱ cent. per annum. The City bank exchanges were $[illegible], or equal to about the daily average of the past week, with resulting balances of $[illegible]. The currency balance of the Sub-Treasury at the close of business was $8,869,120.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, } NEW-YORK, Jan. 28. }

General balance yesterday	$81,406,687 01
Gold receipts	480,[illegible]
Gold payments	1,[illegible]
Gold balance	75,437,167 20
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	1,464,136 [illegible]
Currency balance	8,869,120 [illegible]
General balance	80,[illegible]
Customs	390,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,[illegible]

A fairly active speculation was reported in Gold, which sold up to 121⅜, but did not maintain the buoyancy to the close. The final quotation was 121⅛. The Customs call was up to a fair average, having taken within a fraction of $[illegible]. Less inquiry was noted on export account, which was reflected by the Foreign Exchange market, the dealings in prime 60-day sterling bills having been on the less firm basis of 108¾@109. The available supply of bankers' drafts was rather more liberal. Government disbursed $110,777 of coin interest through the Sub-Treasury, the coin reserve of which stood at the close of business at nearly $[illegible]. Nearly $1,[illegible] of canceled Coin Certificates were forwarded to Washington.

A general strong and buoyant market was noted for railway and miscellaneous stocks, in which the transactions were up to a fair average, with the most notable animation in Rock Island, Northwest and New-York Central,—prices of which showed a substantial improvement. Pacific Mail sold freely and closed about steady. Western Union Telegraph shares advanced on an enlarged business. The Express stocks were moderately dealt in, and presented no remarkable changes.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JAN. 28.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	112⅞	113
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅜	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅞	114¾
American Gold Coin	121⅛	121⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	45¾	45½
North Carolina Bonds, new	25¼	25⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅞	[illegible]
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	91⅝	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	95⅛	95½
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅝	112⅞
Northwestern Common	71⅝	71⅞
Northwestern Preferred	89½	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	40⅝	39¾
St. Paul Preferred	86¾	86½
St. Paul Common	72⅞	72⅞
Lake Shore	84⅞	84⅞
Erie	23	23⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	26	26¾
New-Jersey Central	97½	97¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	115¼	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	114⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	118⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	114⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	114⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅝	10-40 reg.	112⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	115⅛	10-40 coup.	112⅞
5-20 coup., 1865	115⅝	6s currency	111⅝

State bonds were in pretty general request, and, as a rule, quoted stronger in price. The Southern State bonds were in chief demand, and the dealings in them were well distributed.

The following bids were made for State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	49¼	Connecticut 6s	99
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	45¾	Rhode Island 6s	99
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	57½	Alabama 8s	94
Virginia 6s, new bds.	63	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1875	99
Georgia 6s	80	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	100
North Carolina 6s	41½	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	100
North Carolina n. bds.	25	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	[illegible]
South Carolina 6s	81½	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	105
South Carolina n. bds.	78¼	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	105
S. Carolina Apl. & Oct.	80	N. Y. 7s, Canal L.	101
Missouri 6s	90¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '77	101
Louisiana 6s, L. Bds.	82¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L. '78	105
Louisiana 8s, L. Bds.	77	N. Y. 5s, Canal L. '76	101

The Railway Mortgages were quite active, and the general tendency of prices was upwards. The Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds were freely sought after and closing firmly at 95. The demand from foreign buyers was good, with a very scant supply available. The Union Pacific Sixes met with a ready sale and closed buoyantly at 85¾. Further orders were received for the Western Pacific Sixes, but the Loan having closed out on Wednesday, in about sixty working days from the date of its introduction, the orders had to remain unexecuted. The agents of the Loan, in a circular just issued, remark that it "was received with great favor from the first," adding that "its rapid sale and wide distribution among the most judicious and prudent investors afford them gratifying evidence of the public confidence. In proof of its popular character, and of the fact that it has not been taken up by speculators or combinations, it is noted that it has been sold in 800 separate lots, distributed over all sections of the country and in Europe."

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. & H. Riv. R.	[illegible]	Tol., W. & West.	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & H. Riv. Cer's	91⅛	Tol., W. & W. Pref.	70
Erie Railway	23	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. G'td	[illegible]
Erie Pref.	39	Alton & T. H.	20
Harlem	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton	[illegible]
Harlem Pref.	141	Chic. & Alton Pref.	142¼
Reading	95⅛	Chic. & Miss. Railway	25⅛
Michigan Cen.	117⅝	Chic., B. & Quin.	152⅜
L. Shore & Mich. So.	84⅞	New-Jersey	[illegible]
Panama	170	Morris & Essex	[illegible]
Illinois Cen.	[illegible]	N. Y. & New-Haven	[illegible]
Chic. & N. West.	71⅞	Bos., H. & Erie	[illegible]
Chic. & N. W. Pref.	[illegible]	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pref.	[illegible]
N. J. Cen.	97¼	Mar. & Cin. 2d Pref.	[illegible]
Clev., Col., C. & Ind.	[illegible]	Han. & St. Joseph	108¼
Mil. & St. Paul	72⅞	Han. & St. Jos. Pref.	109⅛
Mil. & St. P. Pref.	86	Dub. & Sioux City	100
Del., L. & W.	[illegible]	Col., C. & Ind. Cen.	18

City Bank Shares have been in moderate request, and bid for as follows:

New-York	125	Irving	111
Manhattan	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Merchants	122¼	Grocers'	110
Union	[illegible]	East River	105
America	143	Nassau	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
Phenix	105	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
North River	[illegible]	Continental	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Commonwealth	100¼
Fulton	[illegible]	Importers' & Traders'	[illegible]
Greenwich	200	Park	162¼
Commerce	122	Central National	107
Ocean	75	Fourth National	106
Mercantile	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]
American Exchange	115	Tenth National	105¼
Bank of the Republic	120¼	Oriental	[illegible]
Bank of N. America	101	Bk's' & Brokers' Ass.	108
Hanover	101		

A circular has been issued by the Directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, stating that in order to provide for the floating debt, and to consolidate a portion of the outstanding securities of the Company, the Directors propose to issue $4,000,000 of 8 ₱ cent. fifteen years mortgage bonds, convertible into stock, and free of Government tax. The proposed bonds are to be disposed of thus: For payment of floating debt, $1,000,000; for additional equipment, $800,000; to take up 8 ₱ cent. notes of the Company, $1,834,000; the balance of $365,000 to be held as a reserve until the maturity of the Ten per Cent. Convertible Bonds in 1871. The directors are sanguine as to the results of the business of 1871, and estimate the net earnings of that year as $1,730,000. The Company offer now $1,200,000 of the new bonds to the stockholders at par, in the proportion of fifteen per cent. of the stock held by them, provided they subscribe therefor on or before the 15th of February. The directors report the gross earnings of the road for the past year at $3,000,000, or $600,000 below the amount at which they were estimated a year ago; while the operating expenses have been $2,100,000, or seventy per cent. of the earnings, which is ten per cent. over the rate at which they were estimated in advance. Out of the net earnings, $900,000, the sum of $708,544 was paid for interest, leaving a surplus of $191,455. The Company have expended, for improving the condition of the road, $1,674,520; the financial items in this expenditure being for reduction of grades, $334,500; sixteen locomotives, $228,500; new and rerolled iron, $501,337; freight and platform cars, $167,000, and Kansas City Bridge, $333,000. As a set off against these expenditures, aggregating $1,674,520, there is the surplus mentioned and a balance of $474,000, the proceeds of sales of 8 ₱ cent. notes, less $800,000 10 ₱ cent. bonds of 1869 paid, which leaves a floating debt of $1,009,073. The total funded debt is $8,938,000, adding to which the floating debt, the total indebtedness of the Company is $9,947,073. Applicable to the payment of this debt there is $3,497,568 representing principal and interest of lands sold on credit, and payable between 1870 and 1880, and $1,600,000, the estimated value of 150,750 acres of unsold lands. The receipts due in 1870 and 1871 on land accounts, aggregate $1,117,762. The directors estimate the gross earnings of next year at $3,[illegible], an increase of 25 ₱ cent., and the operating expenses at 60 ₱ cent., which would leave $1,500,000 net earnings; deducting from which $[illegible] for interest payments, there would be a surplus of $[illegible], or over 10 ₱ cent. on Common and Preferred Stocks.

Washington advices give out that the Sinking and Special Funds will reach $[illegible] on March 1. As the purchases of bonds and accrued interest up to the present time are given at about $[illegible], the Treasury purchases of bonds, from this date to the 1st of March, will be under $[illegible].

The Orient Mutual Insurance Company, in its annual statement for 1869, makes a gratifying exhibit of an increase of $221,[illegible] in its cash assets. The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay 6 ₱ cent. interest on the outstanding scrip certificates, on or after the 1st March next. After allowing for probable losses in the case of vessels out of time and unsettled claims, they have also (in addition to a bonus of 10 ₱ cent. already paid in cash on the subscription notes) declared a dividend, free from Government tax, of 25 ₱ cent. on the net amount of earned premiums of the year ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st March next.

The Broadway Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., free, payable Feb. 1.

In correction of a mistake which occurred in the statement furnished to the City Press, of capital and deposits of the Bankers of this City for the month of December, which put the capital of the Eleventh Ward Bank at $61,126, Mr. CHARLES E. BROWN, the Cashier of the Bank, writes to us to say that the capital should have been $200,000. The error, it is added, probably arose from the fact that we hold United States Five-twenty Bonds to the amount of $118,874, the difference between the paid up capital of the Bank and the amount stated.

The Hubbard Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent., free of Government tax, and made payable on the 1st day of February.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $[illegible]; amount marketed, $[illegible].

The acting Consul-General of the United States at Havana has enabled the correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* to present the following statistics of the sugar, &c., trade:

Of exports from Matanzas, sugars in hogsheads, in 1867 to United States, [illegible]; other ports, 15,031 do. In 1868, do., [illegible], and to do., 20,857; in 1869, do., [illegible], and to do., 21,100 hhds. Sugar in boxes—Shipped in 1867 to the United States, [illegible] boxes, and to other countries, 190,521 do.; do. do. in 1868, to United States, [illegible] boxes, and to other do., 265,586 boxes; do. in 1869, to United States, [illegible], and to other do., [illegible] boxes. Shipments of Concentrated Syrup—To the United States in 1867, 553 hhds., and to other countries 716 do.; do. do. in 1868, [illegible] do., and to other do. 707 do.; do. in 1869, 5,373 do., and to other do. 2,969 do. Shipments of Molasses do. in hhds. to the United States in 1867, [illegible], and to other ports, 10,511 do.; do. in 1869, [illegible] hhds., and to other do., 17,[illegible] do.; do. in 1869 to the United States, [illegible] hhds., and to other countries, 14,759 do.

Value of exports to the United States from Matanzas	$[illegible],770,000
Value of exports from other countries	3,100,000
Total of exports	$[illegible],870,000

Shipments from Sagua la Grand in the past year of 1869:

	Sugar, hhds.	Sugar, bxs.	Molasses, hhds.	Honey, gals.	Leaf Tob. lbs.
United States	14,569	2,969	33,737	3,127	3,470
Great Britain	14,209	[illegible]	11,865	....	....
Canada	820	....	....	....	....
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	41,702	3,127	3,470

Value of exports from Sagua to the United States	$6,517,000
Value of exports from Sagua to Great Britain and Canada	1,100,000
Total	$7,617,000

The shipments from Cardenas to the United States and other countries will about equal in value of those from Sagua, and the distribution is in the same proportion:

Value of exports from Matanzas, Cardenas and Sagua la Grand to the United States, very nearly	$22,787,000
And to great Britain and other countries	5,700,000
Total	$28,487,000

Desirable offices in the Neighborhood of the Stock Exchange are offered by Mr. EDWARD MATTHEWS, at Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-street, whose advertisement in another column will be found worthy of attention.

The *Alta California* of Jan. 20 says:

"The shipments for the week and for the year since Jan. 1, have been as follows:

To	1869.	1870.
New-York, per railroad	[illegible]	$429,215 00
New-York per steamer	[illegible]	[illegible]
England	[illegible]	324,457 77
France	[illegible]	45,500 00
Callao	[illegible]	481,082 00
Panama	[illegible]	20,000 00
Total	[illegible]	$1,320,705 [illegible]
Previously by steamer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previously by Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total since Jan. 1	[illegible]	$2,975,[illegible]

The exports of treasure have been large this week, and have been swollen by the amounts of coin sent to Peru, as we explained a day or two since, for account of the associated German firms represented by what are called the Dreyfus contracts. That demand has also extended to New-York. The steamer Arizona, which left there Jan. 5, carried down $[illegible] United States gold coin for the same destination. The whole amount of cash payments to be made in Lima are put at $1,000,000. Of these the following sums have been sent:

From San Francisco, Oct 20	$144,541 29
From San Francisco, Dec. 5	144,541 29
From New-York, Jan. 5	125,000 00
From San Francisco, Jan. 15	481,082 00
Total sent	$895,160 58

This would leave $145,000 still to be sent, either from here or from New-York. The shipments hence have supplied an equivalent in sterling. The actual export of treasure hence, thus far in January, has been as follows:

	China, &c.	Steamers.	Rail.	Total.
Gold bars	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$621,516 02
Silver bars	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold coin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,089,[illegible]
Mex. dols.	[illegible]	....	....	400,344 [illegible]
Gold dust	[illegible]	....	....	100 00
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$2,[illegible]

The export of gold coin this year, it will be observed, has been $1,089,[illegible], against the same time last year, but gold bars are firm at [illegible] against $[illegible] same day last year. Not only has the demand for coin been for Peru, but for New-York also, to the extent of $[illegible] in the past six days. Of this amount $[illegible] has been shipped by the London and San Francisco Bank. The demand for duties has also reached $[illegible]. The whole export of coin, including duties, has been since Jan. 1, $1,[illegible]. The demand for bars is active by the agent of the house of ROTHSCHILDS, who are concerned with the Russian loan, and who are refiners. The demand for money for duties this week has been as follows:

Jan. 13	$[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	$[illegible]
Jan. 14	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 15	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]
Total			$[illegible]
Previously			[illegible]
Total Jan. 1 to 20			$[illegible]
Same period 1869			[illegible]
Increase			$[illegible]

The combined export of merchandise and treasure has been comparatively as follows:

	1869.	1870.
Merchandise	$[illegible]	$[illegible],772 00
Specie, mercantile account	[illegible]	2,970,[illegible]
Duties paid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total exports	$[illegible]	$3,[illegible],200 84

The export movement of merchandise has not been large, and has not afforded much exchange.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, COUPON OR REGISTERED.

The undersigned offer for sale at a moderate figure $[illegible] of the above bonds. The road is completed, is mortgaged for less than one-half its cost, and is earning more than double the interest on the loan.

Government and other securities exchanged at full rates.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 95, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any others in the market. They are now selling quite rapidly, as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's office, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 28, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	2,387	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Resin, bbls.	[illegible]
Cotton Seed, bags	[illegible]	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	[illegible]
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Eggs, pkgs.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flax, bales	[illegible]	Cutmeats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	8,137	Grease, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Grass Seed, bushels	[illegible]	Dressed Hogs, No.	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Peanuts, bags	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Molasses, bbls.	[illegible]
Oatmeal, bbls.	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bags	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	[illegible]		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Florence*, for London—[illegible] lbs. Oil Cake, [illegible] lbs. Cotton Seed Cake, 4,080 Staves, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Rosalie*, for Trieste—1,[illegible] bbls. Rosin, [illegible] tons Logwood, [illegible] tons Sapan Wood, [illegible] hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Rosalie*, for Cork—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Alida*, for Rotterdam—[illegible] bbls. Rosin, [illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] casks Sperm Oil, 12 bbls. Pearl Ashes, [illegible] pkgs. Machinery, [illegible] cases Agricultural Implements, [illegible] pkgs. Quercitron Bark, 1,400 boxes Extract Logwood, [illegible] lbs. Lard, [illegible] bbls. Apples, [illegible] lbs. Cedar, 1,800 Staves.

By the ship *H. E. Wright*, for Cadiz—[illegible] Staves.

ASHES—Have been dull but quoted steadily at $[illegible] for Pots, and $[illegible] for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in slack request at [illegible]c. ₱ lb. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been moderate for most kinds of work at essentially unaltered prices, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at [illegible] [illegible]

CANDLES—Have been quite dull, but quoted about as before, including Adamantine, light weight, at 20c. [illegible]

CEMENT—Has been in demand at $[illegible] for Rosendale ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in better supply and less request at drooping rates, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas at $9 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $15 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $[illegible] ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. from yard.

COCOA—Has been inactive but steady, including Guayaquil, in bond, at 13c. gold, and Maracaibo, in bond, at 25c. [illegible], gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—An active movement has been noted in Rio, which has been quoted strong and buoyant; sales [illegible] [illegible]

COTTON—The market has been quiet since our last, the demand for all purposes having been on a restricted scale, yet holders have not offered their supplies eagerly, and prices have not varied essentially. [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port. [illegible]

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—There has been rather more inquiry for the leading articles, which have been quoted generally firm in price.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been in light demand at from [illegible]c. ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Business has been on a very limited scale, but prices show no change of moment.

FISH—There has been a moderate inquiry for the principal kinds in a jobbing way, within our range. [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally quiet and depressed in price, the main exception having been low grade Extras, which have been in moderate demand, partly for export. [illegible]

FRUIT—A very moderate call has been reported [illegible]

GRAIN—The demand has been limited for all kinds of Wheat, though buyers have had the advantage as to price, on freer offerings of both Winter and Spring. Export purchasers have shown very little disposition to operate at the going rates. [illegible]

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate supply and demand at 80c.@95c. for shipping, and [illegible] for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 70c.@1 15 for Short and Long ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has not been much call for any description. [illegible]

HIDES—The offerings of desirable lots have been limited, and holders have been very firm in their views, but the dealings have been on a less extensive scale. [illegible]

HOPS—Have been in very moderate request, mainly for local use. [illegible] Mr. EMMET WELLS reviews thus: "Since our last report, Jan. 14, our market has fully maintained the firmness which then existed, though we are still unable to report any very heavy transactions, as holders of desirable grades have been unwilling to submit to the views of buyers, which has in a great measure tended to check speculative operations. So far as relates to a future speculative movement in the article, we believe the question has finally resolved itself upon a question of time as to which party can 'hold out' the longer—the 'Bulls' or the 'Bears.' [illegible]"

LATHS—A light trade has been noted in Eastern at $[illegible] ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—A fairly active movement has been noted in Sole, chiefly in Hemlock, including [illegible]

LIME—Rockland has been sparingly sought after at $[illegible] for Common and $[illegible] for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in rather limited request, but prices have been without important change. Eastern Spruce, $[illegible] ₱ thousand feet.

METALS—There has not been much inquiry for Copper, though prices have not varied essentially. [illegible]

MOLASSES—Private dealings have been unimportant within our former range of prices. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—There has not been anything like a liberal supply of Rosin available, and as holders have been very firm in their views, the dealings have been restricted. [illegible]

OILS—The main call has been for Linseed, which has been pretty firmly held. [illegible]

PETROLEUM—There has been rather more inquiry reported for Oil since our last, chiefly for forward delivery. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has shown but little animation, though prices, in most instances, have favored purchasers. [illegible]

BUTTER. [illegible]

CHEESE. [illegible]

RICE—Has been in limited demand and weak in price. [illegible]

SALT—Has been moderately sought after, including Turk's Island, [illegible]

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at 11c.@11½c. for Crude, and [illegible] for pure Refined ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The market has been without animation, and prices have been without decided change since our last. [illegible]

SKINS—Have been moderately inquired for, including Tampico Goat [illegible]

SOAP—Has been in very light demand, including Castile at 12½c.@13c.; Colgate's Pale, [illegible]

SPICES—Have been dealt in only in a jobbing way, including Mace at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at [illegible]; Cassia at [illegible]; Cloves at 25c.; Pepper at [illegible]; Pimento at [illegible]; Ginger at [illegible], gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Holders have been more willing to meet the wants of buyers, and prices have been further depressed and irregular. The demand has been somewhat brisker at the going rates, almost wholly for lots required for immediate use. [illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—There has been more activity noted in this line at about steady rates. [illegible]

TEAS—Have been in moderately active jobbing demand at well supported prices, including Green, common to fair Hyson, [illegible]

TOBACCO—The demand has been quite moderate since our last, mainly for home use, at about previous figures. [illegible]

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand at easier and irregular prices. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at [illegible], chiefly at 99c. ₱ gallon. Receipts, 1,031 bbls.

WOOL—There has been an encouraging increase of activity in this line, with a pretty general revival of the demand for the leading kinds, chiefly for manufacturing purposes, at steadier prices. [illegible]

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

New-York, Michigan, Indiana. [illegible]

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia. [illegible]

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa. [illegible]

Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. [illegible]

Texas. [illegible]

Santa Fé. [illegible]

California. [illegible]

Pulled Wool. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—A moderately active business has been transacted since our last at about previous quotations. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 28, 1870.

At Weehawken Market this morning trade was better than it has been for many previous Fridays at same yard. [illegible]

SALES TO-DAY.

E. HURD sold 40 Illinois common Cattle at from 13c.@14c. ₱ lb., 6¼ cwt. W. DUDLEY sold 93 Illinois fair Cattle at from 14c.@15c. ₱ lb., average weight 6¾ cwt. T. CHURCH sold 51 Illinois from common to fair at from 13c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 126 Sheep, weight 10,710 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb. [illegible]

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible] JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 150 Sheep [illegible]

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

No hogs for sale, prices so low that shippers having lost considerable money of late decline to send forward fresh supplies. Hogs fetch better prices at Chicago than in New-York City.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY. The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal," (Improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches is so well established as to require no recommendation. [illegible]

TO CLUBS—Where Six Watches are ordered at one time, we send a Seventh watch free. [illegible]

C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.

[illegible] HAVE REMOVED from No. [illegible] Front-st. to No. [illegible] Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av. and 23d-st.
GUY MANNERING. Leading characters by Mrs. Emma Waller, and Messrs. Hamilton, Waller and Anderson.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—HAMLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Showell, Miss Le Clercq and M. Jones.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
JOCRISSE, THE JUGGLER, &c. Leading character by Mr. George L. Boniface.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Henriques and Miss Mestayer.
Matinee at 1 o'clock—OURS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
DER FREISCHUTZ. (German Opera.) Characters by Mme. Rimmer, Mme. Dieffenbach, Messrs. Candidus, Remmerts and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
PAUL PRY and JACQUES STROP. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION and DORA BELLA. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

HALL Y. M. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
POPULAR CONCERT. Artists—Miss Jennie Kempton, Mrs. Imogen Brown, Messrs. F. Bergner, Geo. W. Morgan and others.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st., near Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

APOLLO HALL,
28th-st. corner Broadway.
GRAND CONCERT. By the Rivarde Musical Club.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
LECTURE BY PROFESSOR WATERHOUSE HAWKINS. Subject—"The Age of Dragons."

ART BUILDING,
5th-av. and 14th-st.
AMATEUR CONCERT. By Mrs. Adele L. Varona and others.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
No. 817 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE THOMPSON COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

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These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered letter*.

Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The TIMES of Sunday next, Jan. 30, will contain a very interesting story, and a number of choice selections from the best foreign and domestic publications. These carefully-gathered readings will be specially adapted for the use of the family circle, and comprise many articles worthy to be preserved in a permanent form. We shall also lay before our readers an original paper from the manuscript book of an old resident of New-York, and a very interesting account of a "Clergyman's Adventures in London," translated from the French for the TIMES. A number of other original articles, and a very full summary of foreign and religious intelligence, in addition to all the local news, will combine to render the TIMES of Sunday the most attractive public journal of the day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

According to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the *Alabama* claims negotiations are suspended.....The land of the late Mr. PEABODY recently seized in England has been released.....Three thousand cotton spinners in Wigan, Lancashire, are on a strike.....The debate in the French Chamber on the commercial treaties was continued yesterday, when a vote disclosed that the Government was very strong, being sustained by 201 against 83.....The Pope has sent the Archbishop of Algiers to Paris to learn the real sentiments of the Emperor on the infallibility question.....There is a Ministerial crisis in Bavaria.....The Tyrolese Deputies in the Austrian Diet are growing restive.....A Madrid dispatch says the Monarchists polled five-sevenths of the votes in the recent elections.....Advices from Greece report an earthquake in one of the Ionian islands, Dec. 29, by which the town of Santa Maura was destroyed and a large number of the inhabitants killed and wounded.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Judge JOHN W. JOHNSON was admitted as Senator from Virginia. The memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, regarding a semi-monthly mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan, and concerning the decline of American commerce, was received, and referred to the proper committee. Mr. SUMNER introduced a joint resolution directing the payment of bounties to colored soldiers and sailors regardless of a former condition of servitude. The bill appropriating money for the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia, was, after debate, passed, and the Census bill was discussed for a while. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House, a bill was reported from Committee abolishing the office of Public Printer, and providing for the election of a Superintendent of Public Printing, at a salary of $4,000 per annum. The claimants to seats from Georgia under the election of April 20, 1868, were rejected. Among the bills introduced was one organizing the Territory of Lincoln, and consolidating the Indian tribes into a Territorial Government; and to provide a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia. There was another long debate on the appropriation bills, during which Mr. VOORHEES attempted to prove that the Republican Party was entirely responsible for the public debt, and Mr. BUTLER to reply to Mr. DAWES.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced to widen North Second-street, Brooklyn, W. D.; to charter the Clinton Savings Bank, New-York, and to regulate Sheriffs' fees. The Clerks Additional Compensation bill was passed. The resolution prohibiting work on the canals until money to pay for the same is provided, was after some discussion postponed until Tuesday. Notices were given of bills to increase the number of Judges of the Marine Court of New-York to five; to incorporate the Eighth Ward Savings Bank, New-York. The Senate adjourned to Monday evening.

In the Assembly the bill to charter Potsdam village was passed, and the bill to incorporate the Ladies' Aid Society of New-York, with several others. The bills relative to the New-York Police Justices, legalizing the appointment of HENRY SMITH as Supervisor in New-York, and a number of other bills, were favorably reported. The bill to repeal the act exempting ministers of the Gospel from taxation was adversely reported, and the report was concurred in. The bill authorizing the construction of gas works to light a portion of New-York City was reported, and after debate was recommitted for amendment. The House adjourned to Monday evening.

GENERAL.

The Treasurer of the South Congregational Church, Chicago, PLANNY B. KINGSMAN, has been arrested for defalcation to the amount of $24,000 from the church funds. False entries were made to conceal the "irregularities."

Three children of JOHN FARLEY, a canal employe, near Oneida Valley, N. Y., were burned to death by kerosene, which exploded in a can with which they were playing by pouring it on the fire, in the absence of their parents. A babe in the cradle escaped injury.

The distillers of Cincinnati, at a meeting held there yesterday, adopted a resolution against the "forty-eight hour system" in distilling, required by the Internal Revenue Commissioner, and expressing a determination to test the matter in the Courts. A test case is to be brought at once.

Mrs. BASSETT RAWLINGS, of Brunswick County, Va., was shot and killed by the husband of a recently discharged cook, it is supposed. The crime was committed about 7 P. M., while Mrs. RAWLINGS was surrounded by her children, and during the absence of her husband at the County Court.

Guimaro, the "capital" of the Cuban insurgents, is reported captured by PUELLO, who is returning to the coast, owing to the scarcity of food.

The Toronto *Leader*, an organ of the Dominion Government, in its news from Ottawa, has a prediction that Parliament will show the reports regarding the composition of the Red River Council to be incorrect, and that the instructions to Mr. MCDOUGALL were to consider the character and wants of the population, and select the most capable men from all classes. On the subject of the recent disturbances, it is said any rebellion or annexation movement will be put down.

The New-Hampshire Labor Reform Workingmen's Convention was held yesterday at Concord, when a platform was adopted and a ticket for Governor and Railroad Commissioner nominated. SAMUEL FLINT, of Lyme, is the nominee for the former and GEORGE ROBERTS, of Gonic, for the latter office.

The California Senate on Thursday refused to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, by a vote of 23 to 8, with seven Senators absent.

The examination made at the request of the State director of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, and submitted to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, yesterday, shows that 103 miles remain to be finished, for which the estimates are $2,145,622. The terminal buildings and necessary new equipments will require $4,660,000 more. The probable gross receipts, when finished, are set down at $7,200,000, and the running expenses $4,680,000.

A fearful storm is reported to have occurred on the prairies of the Northwest, in which seven men were frozen to death between Pembina and Fort Abercrombie.

LOCAL.

Professor GRAHAM, last evening, at the Forty-fourth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, in the course of a lecture on "Love, Courtship and Marriage," gave his views of the Richardson-McFarland tragedy, which he thought was the legitimate result of an ill-assorted match.

Argument was commenced in the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of the Mayor, &c., vs. The Beach Pneumatic Transit Company. The suit was commenced for the purpose of obtaining a permanent injunction against the defendants to restrain them from constructing their pneumatic tubes under Broadway and other streets. The case will be resumed this morning.

E. J. OAKLEY, the alleged defaulting Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, was yesterday held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

Mr. Dawes and General Butler.

The zealots who are always ready to expel any man from the Republican Party for daring to think for himself are likely to find more than their match in Mr. DAWES. He has, with excellent judgment, declined to follow General BUTLER into the howling desert of personalities, over which that gallant statesman is always striding—the Bombastes of this nation and epoch. President GRANT's administration must be reduced to a very melancholy plight before Mr. BUTLER's defence of it can be deemed either necessary or beneficial. Already in the course of the Session that gentleman has made great efforts to wipe out the recollection of his own political career prior to the war by blackening the characters of others—as the cuttlefish is said to cast out an inky fluid as it swims to hide its track. It is indiscreet for a man who lives in so very exposed a glass house as General BUTLER to pass his time in throwing stones. But the merits and demerits of this gentleman are now fairly understood by the public; and it would be a waste of time to discuss any part of his conduct on the ordinary plane of human motives. It is more to the purpose to observe that Mr. DAWES has not been tempted to descend with him into the gutter for the purpose of throwing mud.

It has long been a reproach to Congress that so very few men in it possess a competent knowledge of financial affairs. The subject is one of vast dimensions, and no one can acquire a mastery of it without long study and patient research. No man who is only likely to be elected for one term will be disposed to grapple with it. Mr. DAWES has evidently felt himself justified in giving that time and attention to it which it exacts from all who would treat it successfully. He has not been satisfied with the superficial knowledge which is all that most members of Congress even aspire to gain. He speaks with information, and it is a great thing for the country to have one man at least at Washington who is anxious to treat the national finances in the spirit of a statesman. The time may perhaps come when it will not be necessary for any Administration to place at the head of the Treasury a gentleman who has never paid the slightest attention to economic questions, and who has probably never done more than a sum in simple addition or subtraction since he left school. Finance is a science, and to deal with it wisely requires not only a man of rare sagacity and information, but a special quality of mind not found in one out of ten thousand. We should not set a coal miner to search for a new planet, or expect a tailor to make a watch. Why should it be supposed that the first man who comes in the way is fit to deal with so complex and dangerous a problem as that of arranging the monetary affairs of a great nation?

Mr. DAWES' position, as he now defines it, cannot surely be objected to by the most timid of his party. The real strength of Republicanism would lie in a policy of economy. It would strengthen the party more than anything which has happened since the abolition of slavery. Would General BUTLER have the honor of diminishing national expenditure and national burdens fall to the party with which he was formerly identified? Is he really acting in good faith with his present associates in endeavoring to throw obstructions in the way of financial reforms? It is his course which looks suspicious. He would apparently lure the President into the pits and quagmires which beset the footsteps of prodigal Administrations. Mr. DAWES does nothing more than utter a timely warning against these ruinous counsels. He has caught the temper of the times, and tells the Administration that economy and thrift are the first objects at which they must aim. Is there anything which can be twisted into treachery in this course? Is it not rather prompted by the truest friendship for the President and his advisers?

The truth is, that every Government is apt to run into extravagance until it is arrested by the cries of those who are looking far out ahead. The Departments think nothing of spending more money, and the chiefs are ordinarily ready with what seem to be very good reasons for their extravagance. The work of cutting down is always attended with a great deal of trouble, and some disagreeable incidents. But for that very reason it is desirable to have some one in Congress who is not afraid to point out the mistakes which are committed. JOSEPH HUME was much ridiculed in the British Parliament for his "cheese-paring" speeches, but he kept a vigilant watch over all the estimates, and saved the English people some millions of money. If Mr. DAWES has an ambition to fulfill the same function here, is he to be scourged and driven out of his party? The farmer does not poison his own watch-dog. New converts like General BUTLER may raise the alarm, and call out "traitor." They would do the same if an archangel dared to recommend anything which they did not approve. But the people at large will look at this attempt to reduce our prodigious expenditure and taxation with very different eyes. While Mr. DAWES pursues the line he has marked out with discretion and ability he will have nothing to fear from the clamors and threatenings of ignorant fanaticism.

Mr. Phillips and His Billion Dollars.

The power of habit is prodigious. Here is the Anti-Slavery Society holding its annual meeting in Boston in behalf of the abolition of slavery, as persistently as if slavery were still a flourishing "institution," calling for bold and gallant spirits to attack it. This society once was a busy affair, and dealt with a great subject, and was unsparing in its blows. Now, however, the ingenuity of its members seems to be mainly devoted to finding appropriate topics for discussion. The chief part of their meetings is occupied, apparently, in showing how several other matters are connected with slavery—or, at least, might be, if slavery were not dead and buried. For the rest, certain Congressmen furnish convenient targets for abuse and hard names, at each annual meeting; and afterwards it is understood that the members mollify their angry passions with tea and toast. Amongst those Congressmen noticed this year are Senators TRUMBULL and ROSS, who were described as "half-baked lawyers" and "half-fledged statesmen"—though we do not remember anything specially callow in the appearance of those gentlemen.

But the "land and money question" was perhaps the great discovery, in the way of a topic for discussion, at this meeting. Resolutions were adopted declaring that "the voter in the position of the negro race needs land to make him independent, and also pecuniary aid." This great idea Mr. PHILLIPS elaborates in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. "The whole nation," he begins, "recognizes the fitness and necessity of securing land to the negro. Unless he has a homestead to stand upon, "the ballot and his civil rights will be worse than empty forms—they will be real evils." Is this so? Then Mr. PHILLIPS's notion of suffrage is evidently that it requires a property qualification, and not only a property qualification but a landed interest. For certainly Mr. PHILLIPS does not concede that the negro is less qualified to vote than the white man, and more than half of the white voters have no lands or homesteads; it is clear, therefore, that this statesman contends that suffrage ought to be restricted to landowners. We have seen Mr. PHILLIPS in many *rôles*, but hardly in one so remarkable as this.

Nor is the land all—"it is proposed that the nation shall lend the negro money." For, without money, "how shall he break up the soil, fence, build or cultivate? Where is his mule to come from?" To this knock-down question it appears that a certain political economist has given the brief answer, "Root, hog, or die"—an answer which quite enrages the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and moves it to declare this response to be that of "a philosopher who prints a journal on stolen cotton for thirty years." In paying his respects to the same economist, Mr. PHILLIPS expressed the quite inhuman desire to "strip HORACE GREELEY, and put him out upon the prairie, and say to him, 'Root, hog, or die.'"

Meanwhile, the question comes up, how much does the Phillips party think we ought to pay the negro, in order to fit him for the ballot? He tells us. "Every negro family can justly claim forty acres of land, one year's support, a furnished cottage, mule and farm tools, and free schools for life." This is all—a very modest demand. Figured in round numbers, at the present prices of mules and cottage furniture, he calculates "this would cost us about one thousand millions of dollars." And this we are asked to do, "in order to secure the negro's free voting." Even this billion of dollars which represents "the negro's claim," Mr. PHILLIPS considers to be a very generous proposition of settlement. "I am not sure that, with all its apparent wealth, the nation has anything it has a right to lend him. There might be a fair argument framed to show that *he really owns all*." And this, in fine, we are told, is the theory of "strong common sense," as opposed to "the cobweb speculations of dreamy theorists." If such, however, be the stuff the Anti-Slavery Society listens to, year after year, we should think it advisable for them to vote that slavery is dead, and thereupon adjourn and make an end of it.

Scientific Lectures.

The remarkable success of the American Institute with Dr. GOULD's lecture, shows what might be accomplished in New-York with well-managed courses of thoroughly scientific lectures. The subject was singularly scientific and likely to be treated in a mode remote from popular tastes—being a careful *résumé* of the results of the various observations in different parts of the world on the peculiarities of last Summer's eclipse—the nature of the *corona*, the *faculæ*, the lambent flames on the edge of the halo, and the mysterious "granulations" and "bridges" of light observed in portions of the photosphere, together with a brief but philosophical statement of the theories of the source of the sun's material for combustion—"the meteoric" and "the contraction" theory. The lecture was held in that most dismal of underground lecture rooms,—the Cooper Union Hall, smelling of gas, draughty, rumbling with machinery, sepulchral, and altogether disagreeable. The lecturer found great difficulty in filling it with his voice, and made very awkward work of his experiments; yet so valuable and interesting was his matter, that some 2,000 people listened for nearly two hours with deep attention to his statements.

We trust that this success will impel the American Institute to inaugurate another year a course of thorough scientific lectures, and to hold them in some agreeable and suitable hall—if there be such in the City of New-York. They have made for two years the mistake of not advertising or posting their lectures thoroughly, so that we venture to say nine-tenths of the public of this City have not even been aware of their existence. Then there has been no proper preparations for the experiments. Last Winter a celebrated experimenter, Professor COOK, of Harvard, came to grief in their course, by attempting to show such delicate experiments as the mode of analyzing the material of the sun through the solar spectrum without sufficient preparation. And Professor GOULD, with a simple magic-lantern slide, was not able to present a clear series of illustrations.

Let the Institute secure a number of our first scientific men, advertise well and prepare well, and they will command large audiences. The truth is that so-called "popular lectures" have nearly run out in New-York. There are not more than four "popular lecturers" who can pay their expenses in this City. But in so large a City, there are a good many hundreds interested in true science and information of value. With audiences of such a size as at the recent lecture, the Institute can afford to pay well and attract the best talent.

A Movement Among Lawyers.

It is a maxim among lawyers that each of them owes a debt to his profession. We can see its justice on no other basis than this, that the profession confers honor or profit on its members. From the days of Lord COKE down to the present time, membership of the legal profession has in England been accepted as evidence of some degree of distinction. Here, little or no consideration attaches to the fact of admission to the Bar. Access to the profession has been made easy, if not free, to nearly all applicants, however poor their talents or mean their endowments. And the same causes that have lowered the intellectual and moral standard of the profession, have also destroyed, in a great degree, the old pride of its members and impaired the public respect for it and for the Bench.

We look upon these facts as a grave national calamity. They are no less disastrous to the whole community than they are to the lawyers and the Judges themselves. The laws of a free people are the expression of their sense of justice, and the guarantee of property and personal safety. The wisdom, certainty and fidelity of their administration are little less important than the laws themselves. There can be no such administration without Judges distinguished for learning, purity and justice, and lawyers proud of their profession and sustained by an elevated sense of its public relation and duties. Pride of profession is, like patriotism, an inspiration to high effort and noble motives. When citizens cease to love and be proud of their country, the periods of heroes and noble achievements is no more, and national decline has set in. It is none the less true that when lawyers have ceased to be proud of and to love their profession, when great Judges become more and more infrequent, when crafty attorneys and vulgar pettifogging disgrace the Courts, and lawyers of inferior attainments and a low sense of official duty dishonor the Bench, general distrust of the administration of justice fills the public mind, life is felt to be unsafe, and the value of all, and especially of corporate property, steadily falls.

Such has been the sad spectacle for some years past in this community, and the evil has now reached alarming proportions which challenge universal attention. We see [illegible] The alarm among commercial circles has awakened a healthy activity upon the subject; and it is not too much to hope that the earnest demand for reform will soon drown even the bold cry of party interest. Some of us, even, may live to see men who now disgrace the Bench of New-York excluded from all society but that of the reckless political leaders and servile retainers who put them in place and grow rich on those abuses.

Millions would not compensate for the vexatious litigations and losses now yearly occasioned by having inferior and unfaithful men on the Bench and ignorant and dishonest men at the Bar. We must return to the sterner convictions and higher standards of former generations—we must restore the methods that kept superficial attainment and low morals from the Bench, if we would have the great and pure Judges, the public confidence and security in judicial administration, which we remember and lament in a generation hardly passed.

To secure all this is not merely a matter of interest and high public duty, but is absolutely a necessity to the national honor, if not to the national existence. The great conflict just passed wrapped the nation in a halo of heroism and self-denial, but before the wounds of battle are healed, the corruptions of the New-York Judiciary—certain to spread far and wide, if not remedied—have done as much as a million of rebels in arms to lower the credit of all American securities and make all foreigners distrust our national perpetuity.

In such a sad condition of things, we are glad to hear that the members of the Bar of this City are about to hold a meeting with a view of devising some means by which its members may elevate the standard of professional attainment and conduct. No movement could be more timely, and we are sure their efforts will be welcomed by every honest man who has any property to lose, any love for his country, or any pride in the American name. We are not advised precisely as to what is directly proposed. But no body of men so intelligent and high toned as the several hundred leading members of the Bar who propose to join in this meeting, can fail to accomplish good by consulting together on such a subject. The lawyers have long been in default for not having any organized relations. There should be a first-class law library and a legal reform club room up town. The lawyers ought to make organized efforts for the improvement of our statutes, our reports and legal literature generally, and to raise the standard of legal education.

We shall watch with deep interest the action of this body of lawyers. This community has a right to expect much of them. They must unite courage with prudence. They will have two classes of fellow-members to discourage the work before them—the one a set of intellectual and moral imbeciles who fear all higher standards—and the other a set of unscrupulous, mercenary attorneys and counsel, ready alike to make gains out of judicial favoritism, and to defend the most flagrant delinquents for fees known to be paid for the defence of known frauds.

Pity a Poor Prince.

Prince ARTHUR is a "godsend" to our contemporaries. Things were really getting very dull. It was some time since that unlucky martyr, Father HYACINTHE, came here in search of peace and quiet. We all remember how he was treated down to the time that he became the subject of a dismal eulogy in a monthly magazine. That was the culmination of his trials. After he had left us, a sadder and a wiser man, the reporters looked round for a fresh victim. The poor French priest had only whetted their appetites. For some time no one seemed disposed to thrust his head into the hornet's nest. Then, by a kind decree of Fate, there came the Prince—otherwise known to our esteemed contemporaries as the "scion of royalty." One of these journals, the arbiter of good manners, the friend of all foreigners, the judicious rewarder of merit, admonished the others not to be "impertinent" to the Prince. At the same time it dispatched a reporter to his hotel to count his trunks and see what dirty linen went to the wash—like the civil-spoken gentleman in the cars who discourses eloquently about honesty and is caught with his hand in his neighbor's pocket.

The representative of a bloated aristocracy took himself off to Washington, and it became necessary to put the spies on his track. Relays of our dear professional brethren watched the door of the British Legation night and day. It was found out when the Prince went to bed, and when he condescended to rise again. But there was not much opportunity for doing business until Thursday night. Then a ball was given, and the reporters were at once in all their glory. The Prince could not make a move but a dozen pencils instantly flew to paper. His presence exercised a magic charm. The journal which would not be impertinent for worlds, if it could conveniently avoid it, assures us that the Prince took "high rank" as a dancer. Another one observed that he was "dressed in the uniform of a Captain of Scottish Fusiliers, the regiment to which he is attached." It is a melancholy fact that this particular reporter wasted all his attentions on one of the Prince's suite. The great man himself he never saw. The Prince is not in the Fusiliers, although one of his attendants is. Perhaps the reporter is the famous correspondent who saw the flying jackass on the banks of the Nile, and is still a little dazed by that astounding discovery. This wonderful writer turned his attention for a moment from royalty and made for the ladies' dressing room. He tells us that he "peeped in." Admirable journalist! We only trust that his genius obtains proper recognition. What did he behold at this supreme moment of his existence? "The dear creatures could be seen rustling about, taking off the out-of-door apparel, fixing up the last little *coups de grace* of the toilette (sic) before," &c. When they were thus "fixed up," down went the spaniel at their heels. Fresh visions of Paradise burst upon his enraptured gaze. He tells us that it was all like "fairyland." There was the Prince talking to Mrs. GRANT, and even "exchanging a remark occasionally with some other of the ladies." The correspondent could scarcely believe his eyes. Presently the Prince "escorted" Mrs. GRANT to the supper room, and here the reporter's wits seem to have deserted him. Fortunately a colleague on another journal was there to take up the wondrous tale.

Upon the whole we must award the bays—or shall we substitute thistles?—to the latter gentleman. He must be an invaluable man to have on any newspaper. The staircase he likens to "a Jacob's dream, with angels in opera cloaks going up and down." He observed ladies "dusting powder from their pearly necks, and twitching a crisp lock into a more artless plumy wave over the eyebrow." "Scarce a woman enters without prestige of fashion, wealth or beauty." Alas! Those endowments do not always go together. No wonder the correspondent fell into an ecstacy. While in this state an angel in very truth beamed upon him—a South American angel. The description of her would rouse the dullest imagination. She was "brilliant as one of the metallic blue butterflies of Brazil, tossing her diamond headset, upturning her arch dark face with restless minanderies"—in short, lacerating this hardened journalist's heart in a thousand places. To see her talking to the President was "like watching the coquetries of a paroquet with *a live oak!*" If that is not a touch of genius we do not know the genuine article when we see it. It is a satisfaction to reflect that the most harmless of all flirtations must be that of a paroquet with an oak, alive or dead. Presently the Prince "took a bite"—not at the paroquet, but the supper, "and left." The rest of the company, mortal and celestial, went to take a drink. Is it too much to assume that the reporter had set the example all through the earlier part of the evening?

All this is but a foretaste of what the Prince has to expect. When he returns to New-York the Philistines will be upon him. He cannot hope to balk New-York reporters. We are very proud of what they have done so far. It is a credit to us all. Journalism has always been respected, and this visit of Prince ARTHUR's will further exalt it in public estimation. If it were not too presumptuous we should sympathize with the Prince on his approaching fate, but royalty ought to have some drawbacks, otherwise we should all wish that a Queen had been our mother and an ever-to-be-lamented Prince Consort our father.

It is an unlucky thing that our general fear of nitro-glycerine should actually increase the peril of it. The people who manufacture it seem to do so under protest of their neighbors, and are obliged to smuggle it, so to speak, to their customers in a variety of ways, all more or less dangerous. The Ridgefield factory, in New-Jersey, lately sent a quantity of it in a cart, under the care of a single driver, who left it at night in an unguarded condition, that it might pass unsuspected. This is all wrong. It should be generally recognized that nitro-glycerine is no worse than gunpowder, and railways and ferries should transport it properly without making such a show of panic-terror. With common care there need be no explosion of gunpowder or nitro-glycerine, though, for the satisfaction of passengers, either of these could be sent in freight-trains. But shuffling and smuggling of the latter substance are likely to make danger where it would not otherwise exist.

Every now and then the worthies who swindle by means of what is called the "envelope game" are brought before the Mayor, and compelled to refund the money taken from a few of their victims. For these latter there need be no waste of sympathy; but is this refunding all the punishment that can be dealt out to the sharpers? If the transactions in question are not criminal, how can the return of the spoils be demanded? And if they are criminal, why are there no further proceedings taken? There used to be a legal offence defined as obtaining money or other property "by trick and device;" there is another "obtaining money under false pretences," and there is the further crime called swindling. To make the envelope men give up a few paltry sums is a mere farce; in fact these restitutions are looked upon by the operators as a slight incidental expense connected with their business, and only to be set down to the account of profit and loss.

The new fire alarm telegraph system for this City has many things in its favor—the placing of boxes upon the telegraph poles, to contain an apparatus which, on the pulling of a knob, transmits the number of the locality to headquarters, engine houses, &c., is ingenious. But if the system is to work well, the further plan of keeping the boxes locked, a printed direction being affixed of where to find the key, must be arranged with great care. In moments of alarm the finding of this key will be subject to errors and delays. Why not mark the houses where they are kept, and make such known in every possible way? The Police should be provided with keys also. It is, of course, only fair that the whole plan should be tried fully, and without prejudice; but it is also wise to anticipate every difficulty that may possibly occur.

An opinion just rendered by Judge MCCUNN, in the case of CLARK vs. BININGER, and published to-day among the Court reports, deserves attention. The controversy involved the question of the right of an assignee in bankruptcy acting under authority of the United States Courts to take possession of property already in the possession of an officer by authority of a State Court. The question of conflicting jurisdiction between the State and Federal Courts has assumed renewed importance since the passage of the Bankrupt laws, and it therefore becomes important that some definite and binding decision should be obtained. Judge MCCUNN, after reviewing all the authorities applicable to the case, holds adversely to the authority of the United States Courts, and adjudges the receiver guilty of a contempt.

The mission of Lord CLARENDON to Paris with reference to the renewal of the Anglo-French Commercial treaty recalls the main facts elicited in the discussion which is still agitating both countries on this subject. Judged on the "balance of trade" theory, the advantages have been on the side of France. In 1867, for which the returns are most complete, France sent to England of manufactured goods an amount equal to [illegible], while her imports from England of similar materials only amounted to [illegible], and with slight qualification this may be accepted as a type of the other years. France has suffered in her linen, cotton and iron industries from English competition, while England has found her silk trade nearly ruined by the influx of French fabrics, her woolen manufactures in certain fancy departments altogether transferred, and some branches of her cotton trade injuriously affected. The French wine trade claims an immense expansion during the treaty years, though whether as a direct result of it or not has not been conclusively proved. The French agriculturists, wine manufacturers and silk weavers support the treaty to a man; the representatives of the iron trade and the cheaper textile fabrics are nearly equally united against it. In England the opposition is confined to the Macclesfield and Coventry silk trade, and to a section of conservative politicians who have done their best to make political capital out of the situation.

Financial policy is at present nearly as important a question with the French Government as it is with our own. The free-trade sympathies of M. OLLIVIER are pretty well known, and no less so the protectionist leanings of the majority of his colleagues. The necessity for action on this important question has, it would appear, already produced a division in the Cabinet. The cable telegrams announce well-authenticated rumors of the expected resignations of MM. DARU, LOUVET and VALDRÔME, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Commerce and of the Interior. At such a time this new complication cannot be otherwise than specially unwelcome, and all the skillful pilotage of M. OLLIVIER will be tested amid the troubled waters which he is expected to navigate.

The Directors of the Union Theological Seminary have decided to sell the building at present occupied, and to establish another on St. Nicholas-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth streets. The reasons assigned for the change seem to be conclusive. The present accommodations are altogether inadequate, and if they were not, the fact still remains that the building is too remote from Professors' residences, and radically defective in arrangement, light and ventilation. Besides these facts, the ground upon which the structure stands is leased only, and removal at some not distant day is inevitable. To carry out the proposed plan, the directors appeal to the Presbyterian public for a half million dollars which they are confident of speedily gathering. The reunion of the Old and New Schools could not be better signalized than by the generous contribution of money for the education of its ministers.

Some tenement houses in Williamsburg fall down before they are completed, and one man is killed and others are desperately hurt. An inquest is held to fix the blame where it belonged, if there was any. The case is one of importance, as bearing upon the degree of responsibility felt by builders in regard to the safety of new structures. It is not the first time by many that these accidents have occurred. The fall in Brooklyn, not long ago, of a house and store which formed the end of a new block, was a case in point. Then, the building was finished and a family intended moving into it next day. The practice of looking upon these things as mere "accidents" needs reforming. So long as bricks are made that will literally wash away under a rain storm—and a church tower newly erected in New-York, did so within a recent period—and while speed and cheapness in construction are the only aims of the owner and builder, there will be these disasters. Already it is said that much new property shows signs of weakness. What may we not expect in a few years, from the present system of "running up" brick houses?

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

We learn with pleasure that arrangements have been perfected with the French comedians now in this City to act once a week, at the Theatre Francais. Their representations, which are to occur on Saturday evening of each week, are to be given under the management of M. HENRI WERTHEIMBER, and the first takes place this night. "La Papillonne," one of SARDOU's most amusing comedies, and known here by an English adaptation entitled "Taming a Butterfly," will be the play.

Musical.

AMATEUR CONCERT.

The promised grand amateur concert, to be given by Mrs. ADELE VARONA and other ladies, under the direction of Mme. GAZZANIGA ALBITES, for the benefit of impoverished Cuban families, occurs at the Art Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth-street, to-night.

SECOND PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

The only addition to the programme for yesterday afternoon was embodied in the formal announcement that SPOHR's "Weihe der Töne" was a "Characteristic Symphony Op. 86." The harmonies in the third and last movements are graceful and pleasing, and so are especially those of the last movement, which is the gem of the whole piece. The overture to "Sacuntela" went much more smoothly and improves upon acquaintance. The shades of expression are finely developed by Mr. BERGMANN's well-trained orchestra; the harp takes its place among the other instruments in this work. We shall have, of course, more to say about this overture at a later period. The audience was as large as usual.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERT.

The usual Plymouth Organ Concert occurs to-day, and Mr. HENRY E. BROWNE will be the organist, and Miss HATTIE LORENDGE, soprano, the vocalist.

Professor Doremus' Lecture Before the Young Men's Christian Association.

The exceedingly interesting course of lectures which Professor DOREMUS has been delivering in the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, ended last evening with the most interesting lecture of them all. The experiments were more numerous and more interesting than any of the previous evenings. It may be stated in brief that pecuniarily, as well as in every other way, the course has been eminently successful. About 850 course tickets were sold, and the profits to the Association will not fall far short of $2,500. Previous to the lecture, Mr. MORA played some lively music on the organ.

Mr. STOKES announced four illustrated lectures in February, by Professor NOYES, on "Special Senses." He read a resolution adopted by the Young Men's Christian Association at their last monthly meeting, thanking Professor DOREMUS for his interesting and instructive lectures.

Professor DOREMUS said: We have resolved the earth and atmosphere into their primitive elements; we now pass to the breaking up of the immense luminous mass. We can represent it by a liquid mass. The sun, moon, earth, as well as the smaller homœopathic planets, all had the same origin. The remote planets are lighter than those nearer the sun. Theory and exact investigation correspond. It is well known that a common law makes every planet in space assume a rounded form. Science enables us even to tell the influence of the winds on the other planets by the study of their movements. We have that grandest of all physical laws, the law of gravitation. A unity of force prevails through the immensity of space. Modern science reveals to us the magnitude of God's work in a way that the eye of faith could never have seen. In the lowest rocks we have but faint indications of life. Plants must precede animals. The different phases of the earth were exhibited on a large screen with a camera by Professor RODER. The formation of the different strata and the different animals of the various epochs were beautifully illustrated. The Professor closed his long lecture with the statement that science and Genesis had been proved to agree.

WASHINGTON.

Corbin Before the Gold Investigating Committee—Changes in the Tariff Bill—An Old-Fashioned Debate in the Senate—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroads—The Appropriations—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Banking and Currency Committee to-day examined three witnesses, viz.: A. R. CORBIN, HENRY N. SMITH, of SMITH, GOULD & MARTIN, and C. C. NORVELL, Esq., money editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Mr. CORBIN was first called yesterday, and was on the stand two hours. To-day he was recalled and examined for four hours, making a total of six hours that he was under the questions of the Committee. From all that can be learned the examination was very searching. The witness was at times communicative, and at other times he was not. Twice he absolutely declined to answer, and he had to be removed from the Committee room while the members deliberated as to whether he should be required to respond. In each case it was decided in the affirmative; and on reappearing Mr. CORBIN was informed that he must respond or coercive measures would be applied, which brought him to terms. His evidence is said to contradict FISK very pointedly in several respects, but to confirm all the material portions of GOULD's statement. This difference is accounted for by the fact that FISK is believed to have seriously "slopped over," as the term goes, in his evidence; and to have sworn to several reckless exaggerations. CORBIN admits receiving one or more sums of money from the combination; but throughout his testimony, as is also the case with the testimony of GOULD, the President and family are completely exonerated from all connection with, or knowledge of, the operations of the conspirators. The testimony of Mr. SMITH was chiefly cumulative as to the actual part of his firm in carrying out the designs of the chief actors. He was one of Mr. GOULD's chief adjutants. The testimony of Mr. NORVELL was chiefly in regard to the utterly unsuccessful efforts of the conspirators to use the columns of the TIMES, which paper was supposed by them to be able to reflect the views of the President. To-morrow the Committee expect to examine General BUTTERFIELD. They hope to be able to conclude the examination of witnesses entirely by Monday or Tuesday next.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee are still engaged in finally revising the Tariff bill prior to reporting it, which they say they will do on Monday next. Every time the Committee go through the bill they raise the duty on several articles, so that on most things the new bill will be higher than the present tariff. By rearranging the classification they can easily do this in the change from ad valorem to specific rates. To-day they had a two hours discussion on books, and finally determined that, as knowledge is dangerous to monopolies and to extreme protection theories, it should be taxed to the utmost; they, therefore, changed the duty from ad valorem to specific, and, after ineffectual efforts to fix a lower rate, finally agreed as follows:

"On books, bound or stitched, not otherwise provided for, and on all printed book matter in sheets or otherwise, twenty-five cents per pound; on pamphlets and periodicals in pamphlet form, except as lawfully transmitted by mail, fifteen cents per pound."

This virtually doubles the present rate of duty on all cheap imported books, such as comprise the larger portion of the trade; and discriminates most unjustly and severely against them and in favor of the expensively bound and illustrated books. Thus an ordinary work of biography or history, useful especially to the libraries, students, teachers, scholars, clergy, and thousands of professional people, whose cost is $1 and which weighs one pound, pays a duty of equal to twenty-five per cent of its value; while a finely-bound and illustrated work, whose cost is $1 to $5, and whose weight is two pounds, pays a duty equal to only ten per cent. of its value. It is rumored that to-morrow the Committee will impose a duty by the pound on clocks, watches and jewelry; but it seems impossible that they will insist on going that far.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS DEBATE.

The proceedings in the House to-day were rather stupid, it being private bill day; but after the morning hour the House went into the Committee of the Whole, and Mr. VOORHEES made a Democratic speech on the finances, which is all that is necessary to say of it. General BUTLER then got the floor to make another speech in reply to Mr. DAWES. Its matter was of little moment. It related mainly to his differences with Mr. DAWES, and only served to reduce the controversy to the level of personal warfare. No further reply is necessitated from Mr. DAWES by anything that was said to-day. It is quite probable that there will be a revision in one or two of the Departments of the estimates submitted, at the especial request of the President. The House is thoroughly awakened on the subject, and the good accomplished by the speeches of Mr. DAWES is growing more apparent every day.

NEGRO DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

There was an old-fashioned negro debate in the Senate to-day, during which Mr. GARRETT DAVIS and one or two Democratic Senators who were supposed to have more sympathy with modern civilization, ventilated the old battle and ballot defeated theories about slavery and the nigger. The opportunity presented itself to these gentlemen, or rather they made the opportunity for themselves, to open up this old threadbare topic on the proposition to appropriate a sum of money for the relief of the destitute poor of this city. The burden of the whine of the Democratic Representatives was that the abolition of slavery was a mistake and a crime, the source of unutterable woes to the colored people. Finally they ceased their lamentations, the bill was passed, and the Senate went into Executive Session.

VIRGINIA REPRESENTED.

Virginia has at last her full representation in the Senate. Mr. JOHNSON was sworn in to-day and assigned a desk immediately behind his colleague on the Democratic side of the chamber. All the benches are now occupied, and when the Senators from the yet unrepresented States present themselves, new seats will have to be arranged outside the outer row of benches.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads will have a special meeting to-morrow to consider the subject of establishing a postal telegraph system.

COLOR IN THE MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The old Medical Society of this city, whose charter it is proposed to take away because they make distinctions of race and color in their social relations, are in considerable trouble lest the threat of some of the Radicals may be carried out. They are using all the influence they can to prevent this result, and a prominent New-England Senator has promised to champion their cause in the Senate.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC ROADS.

Representatives of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad have recently had several interviews with the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, in which they argued in favor of an extension of their charter, which expires in 1872, and also asked the necessary legislative permission to extend their road through the Indian country, and to be allowed to issue a certain amount of bonds. The Committee have not yet definitely decided on the application of the Company, and have the whole subject under consideration. At a session of the Committee to-day the matter was discussed.

INDIAN CLAIMS.

The House Military Committee was in session to-day, but no measure of general importance was discussed. Various private bills were considered. There is not the slightest probability that the Committee will recommend the payment of the vast amount of claims which have been made on account of Indian depredations.

POST OFFICE FOR ALBANY.

The dozen or more petitions before the Senate for the erection of a Post Office building at Albany, which were presented some time ago, and sent to the Committee on Appropriations, were returned to the Senate by that Committee to-day and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS.

The resolution which Mr. SHERMAN introduced in the Senate to-day, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of requiring that all surplus appropriations shall be covered into the Treasury, and which was promptly passed, is intended to prevent in the future the accumulation of large sums of money to the credit of the various Departments, and is already covered by Mr. DAWES' amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill. There is scarcely a department of the Government which has not, it is believed, a large balance to its credit, and which is used in various ways. For instance, there is what, in the Treasury, is called the "Lapse Fund," from which, it is alleged, certain clerks have been paid larger amounts than they were by law entitled to, and so on with some of the other departments.

WOMAN'S FRIEND.—PYLE'S "O. K." Soap, always pure and hard. PYLE'S Soap, Saleratus and Cream Tartar are the kind for the economical. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.—*Advertisement.*

I do not think of being without the TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT as long as I have a house and closet to keep it in. SAM'L C. FESSENDEN, Chief of Patent Office, Washington.—*Advertisement.*

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, in the Cooper Institute, has acquired a distinguished reputation for extracting teeth with the gas. It is the headquarters.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of to-morrow, (Sunday, Jan. 30,) will contain all the news—foreign, by cable and the mails, general and local, and a quantity of reading matter, original and selected, which has been carefully prepared and gathered for this issue, with a view of making it a readable and valuable Sunday paper. Among its special features will be:

A capital story, with selections from the best and most popular home and foreign magazines, literary papers and new books.

A CLERGYMAN'S ADVENTURES in London; A queer piece of news translated for the TIMES from the French.

BLACKMAILING THE INSURANCE COMPANIES: A valuable communication, which will make public facts that ought to be known.

WALKS AMONG THE POOR: Sketch of a Poverty-stricken Widow and Her Little Household in this City; The Miseries of a Rear Tenement Den; How the Wretched Poor Exist.

STATION HOUSE SLEEPERS: The Men and Women who Nightly Lodge with the Police; Characteristics of the Vagrants; Something Interesting about "Rounders;" Sketches of Singular Groups.

JOHN BRIGHT IN BIRMINGHAM: His Hearty Reception and his Significant Speeches; How the People and the Press Accept his Statements;—An Exceedingly Interesting Letter from Moonshock.

THE STAGE: Review of the Week; Theatrical News and Gossip Here and Elsewhere; Announcements for the Coming Week, &c., &c., &c.

Advertisers will find no better way to reach the public than through the Sunday TIMES. It circulates largely in the City and the immediate vicinity, and among the classes advertisers desire most to reach. Advertisements must be received in the TIMES publication office before 9 o'clock this evening to insure proper classification.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs. Sold everywhere.

The Great Sale of the HIGHEST QUALITY OF DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY, by order of E. W. Burr, Esq., Receiver, will be continued THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway. Every article is guaranteed, and sold, without any reserve whatever, to the highest bidder.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Balls, Parties, Weddings, &c., Ladies you can find all the various Styles of BOOTS, SLIPPERS, ROSETTES, &c., at MILLER & CO.'S, 3 Union-square.

New Chickering Pianos to Let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

Wedding, Visiting and Ball Cards, Initialed Note Papers, Monograms, &c. EVERDELL'S elegant styles. No. 302 Broadway.

H. F. Piaget & Son, No. 86 Nassau-st. —Reliable English, Swiss and American Watches at low prices. Fine watches repaired and adjusted. Nearly fifty years' practical experience.

MARRIED.

FUNNELL—GAFFNEY.—At Huntington, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, by Rev. Mr. Ellsworth, OVERTON FUNNELL to MARY ELLEN GAFFNEY, adopted daughter of Mr. T. Evans.

FIQUET—TRIBIT.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, by Rev. David Mitchell, D. D., C. JEROME FIQUET to EVELINA B., only daughter of Samuel Tribit, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

LANDELL—BLANCHARD.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, 1870, in St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., EDWIN A. LANDELL, of Philadelphia, to MINNIE K. BLANCHARD, daughter of John D. Blanchard, of Brooklyn. No cards.

SPROULL—MOORE.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 27, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, JOHN T. SPROULL to Miss EMMA A. MOORE, all of this City.

SPENCER—THOMAS.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, in Rochester, N. Y., by Rev. D. K. Bartlett, JAMES G. SPENCER, of New-York, to Miss ISABEL M., daughter of W. H. Thomas, Esq., of Rochester. No cards.

TODD—COLEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 27, by Rev. Wm. Reid, of Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, New-York, JOHN TODD, Jr., to Mrs. MARGARET COLEMAN, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

CROWTHER.—On Friday afternoon, Jan. 28, at his residence, No. 22 West 19th-st., RICHARD CROWTHER, in the 54th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONREY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, ANNA MARIA, wife of Peter Conrey, formerly of New-Orleans, and daughter of the late Daniel Jandon, in the 70th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday morning, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.

DUNCKLEE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 27, ALICE JOSEPHINE, only daughter of Charles T. and Sadie J. Duncklee, in the 2d year of her age.

"The light of her young life went down
As sinks behind the hill
The glory of a setting star,
Clear, beautiful and still."

"Feed her, O Father, in thine arms,
And let her henceforth be
A messenger of love between
Our human hearts and Thee."

HEARNE.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, at his residence, Far Rockaway, L. I., EDMUND L. HEARNE, ex-Judge of the Marine Court of New-York.

The funeral will take place from St. Mary's Church, Far Rockaway, on Saturday, 29th inst., at 11½ A. M. The remains will be conveyed by the South Side Railroad to Bushwick-av. Station, where carriages will be in attendance for Calvary Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Train leaves South 7th-st., Williamsburg, at 9½ A. M.

JONES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 26, at Ottawa, Canada, FLORA JONES, daughter of Alfred Jones, Esq.

The funeral services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Train leaves 30th-st., at 1 P. M.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, CLARISSA, daughter of James S. and Mary E. Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 292 West Houston-st., on Saturday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEFEVRE.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, at New-Rochelle, ELIZA, wife of Benjamin D. Lefevre.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Monday, 31st inst., at 1 P. M., at the Episcopal Church. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 11¾ A. M. train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 27, of disease of the heart, ELIZA MILLER, widow of the late John Miller, builder.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 253 West 35th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

MATHEWS.—On Friday, Jan. 28, Rev. JAS. M. MATHEWS, D. D., in the 86th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, the clergy of the various Evangelical denominations, and the members of the Medical Profession, are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M., in the South Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st.

OGDEN.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, at Eatontown, N. J., FREDDIE GILCHRIST, infant son of E. Hudson and Mattie L. Ogden, of Jersey City.

SPILLER.—In Baltimore, on Friday, Jan. 21, after a brief illness, AUGUSTA, wife of Robert M. Spiller, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Elbridge Mattley, of New-York.

MATTLEY.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Tuesday, Jan. 25, O. R. MATTLEY, Esq., of New-Haven, Conn.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

THOMPSON.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, of disease of the heart, MARY C. THOMPSON, wife of Hon. Jno. Thompson, and last surviving daughter of the late Judge Smith, of Lithgow, Dutchess County, aged 58 years.

Funeral from her late residence on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

TUTTLE.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 27, JOHN T. TUTTLE, M. D., formerly of East Broadway, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 3 West 42d-st., on Monday, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

WICKS.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, GEORGE WICKS, aged 79 years, 5 months and 11 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 22 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 P. M. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

WALLER.—After a short illness, in this City, on Thursday, Jan. 27, the beloved wife of Charles J. G. Waller, late of London, England, aged 49 years.

Funeral on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PREVALENCE OF COUGHS AND COLDS.

At no time during the past six months have coughs and colds been so prevalent as during the last two weeks. The sudden change of temperature to a Winter atmosphere has been the cause of much sickness. The majority of persons thus attacked were undoubtedly constipated, or suffering from indigestion, or some kindred disorder. People in perfectly sound health rarely suffer from atmospheric changes.

For many years blue mass, taken in pills, was considered the great panacea for disorders of the stomach and bowels, and several manufacturers of pills containing blue mass made large fortunes. But during the past twenty-five years the virtue of Mandrake has become known, and has almost entirely superseded the use of calomel or blue mass for the liver and disorders of the digestive organs. Indeed, we find on inquiry among druggists that ten boxes of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are sold to one of any other, which is conclusive evidence of their value. No laxative drug is more harmless than Mandrake, and none so effective in its action. They never produce salivation, whether used in large or small doses. Large doses of calomel, by acting as a purgative, may pass off without doing any mischief, but it is well known that small doses will salivate. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS completely relax the secretions and relieve the gall bladder. No matter how costive and how bilious the person may be, the machinery of the digestive organs is immediately regulated and brought to a healthy activity. Persons troubled with sick headache, a very common and distressing complaint, can be promptly and effectually cured by one dose of these pills.

Frequently the seeds of consumption are planted in persons subject to costiveness, diseased liver, or dyspepsia, and before they are aware that this terrible disease has fastened itself upon them, their lungs become completely destroyed, and they survive but a few months. Therefore, Dr. SCHENCK earnestly exhorts all who are troubled with the first symptoms of consumption, to apply to him, in order that he can successfully treat the disease. When the lungs are destroyed, of course no medicine and no course of treatment can again restore these important organs, but Dr. SCHENCK maintains that consumption in its early stages is always curable, and even after the lungs have been considerably decayed he has frequently succeeded in restoring the sufferer to perfect health. If the patient has but one sound lung, there is no doubt whatever of a complete cure being affected, if the doctor's directions are carefully attended to.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, wholesale agent.

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST.

While engaged in the Drug business, discovered the superior mode of preparing FLUID EXTRACTS. Has been established upwards of nineteen years, and in order to satisfy the most skeptical, appends the following from the largest manufacturing chemists in the world:

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,
Manufacturing Chemists,
9th and Browning sts., Philadelphia.

Nov. 15, 1854.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

In consequence of a CHANGE in OUR FIRM and Removal in April to No. 880 Broadway, our entire stock of

$500,000 worth of

CHINA, GLASS, SILVER and PLATED WARE, CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, CUTLERY, &c., WILL BE DISPOSED OF,

And we offer it at and
BELOW COST.

An examination of our PRICES, which are SHOWN in PLAIN FIGURES on the goods, WILL SATISFY buyers that WE ARE IN EARNEST. EVERY ONE IS INVITED TO CALL.

After the 1st of May the business will be continued by our successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, at No. 880 BROADWAY.

On Messrs. E. V. & E. E. Haughwout retiring from the business, either party will sign the name of the present firm in liquidation.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, COR. BROOME-ST.

A GREAT REDUCTION.

WE HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES, OWING TO THE DECLINE IN GOLD, ON PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE HOME COMPANION

IS THE BEST UPRIGHT PIANO OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE. FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.

J. BAUER & CO., NO. 650 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & CO.
have removed from
No. 57 Walker-st.
to their new establishment,
NO. 3 CLINTON-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

TEST $5,000.

I have advertised my preparation, HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, a cure for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, &c. I give the public evidence of its merits in certificates which are advertised in this paper. I will wager above sum that there is no medicine prepared for these diseases that has effected the number of cures.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45; D and E, 11:15; C and O, 11:30; F and G, 11:15. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

OBSERVE

That the *fac simile* of my drug and chemical warehouse is on the wrapper of each bottle, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD. Beware of bogus Buchu, made by bogus druggists and sold under fictitious names.

A NEW MISSISQUOI PAMPHLET containing certificates of wonderful cures by this remarkable Spring Water. Scrofula, kidney diseases and all blood impurities yield to it.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his reputation, from the fact of being advertised, may not be classed with Patent Medicines.

BUCHU in one form or other has been prescribed by every educated physician for more than

TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG business in the City of Philadelphia nineteen years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Urinary Organs, existing in both sexes. These diseases were attracting as much attention as diseases of the Liver or any other organ of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these organs the nervous system and liver were involved, and the happiness of the entire human family depended.

The BUCHU, acting favorably upon both Liver and Kidneys, to prepare it, so that it would retain its strength and active principle, was his aim. It must not be made as housekeepers make tea by boiling. It is a delicate Leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and of the long leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

This done, we now ship to the point where the leaves were originally gathered, large quantities of

FLUID EXTRACT.

The article stands preëminent, and is known in ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FIRST AND MOST IMPORTANT OBJECT was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults—children. Ignorant persons who pay no attention to dose, direction or advice, who might reason "That if a teaspoonful taken occasionally did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

MANY HAVE BROKEN DOWN their health by dissipation and on this principle, but they had been years in doing so.

What I would have understood is that no injury can arise by its use. IT IS AS SAFE AS ANY ARTICLE OF FOOD, but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days and perhaps with a single bottle.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE number of years I have been engaged in business, there may be those located at a distance that may not be aware of all the facts, and would like to be satisfied on all the points. Having been educated a druggist, I append the following:

FROM THE

LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST

IN THE WORLD.

I AM ACQUAINTED with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN, firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, 9th and Browning sts., Philadelphia.

Nov. 15, 1854.

I PROPOSE TO GIVE evidence that this remedy is not a Patent Medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "Publicity." It certainly should deserve a remedy to prolong life, such infallible cure for cholera or consumption, which a monster would be to withhold his knowledge. We have yet to learn from what chapter or verse in Scripture to quote, "that men may not heal others of their fellow men of any disease."

Nor have we asked Ecclesiastical Pickwicks, Affected Prudes, or, in short, men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own. The Buchu is a good thing—it has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtues and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "Quacks." Come hypocrisy, shut thy slanderous lips—let justice be done.

We offer the following evidence:

SEE JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY DR. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND, AND PUBLISHED IN THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE KING & QUEEN'S JOURNAL.

SEE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, PUBLISHED BY BENJAMIN TRAVERS, FELLOW OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.

SEE PROFESSOR DEWEES' VALUABLE WORKS ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY THE LATE CELEBRATED DR. PHYSICK, PHILADELPHIA.

And most of the late Standard Works on Medicine. See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic; its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold;

DEAR SIR: We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our county, named J. B. Rzell, had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION

OF LONG STANDING.

STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 3, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
E. W. B. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New-York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION

OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 21, 1868.

EDITOR COSMOPOLITE: I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Mr. LAREN refers to the following gentlemen:
Colonel DAN. RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn., editor *Cosmopolite*.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

DR. KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more disease of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood-st., Pittsburg, Penn.

AUG. 11, 1865.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:

DEAR SIR: I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use on such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN

FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends, (with myself,) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine, (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price,) I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton-av., Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, ARE well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LE BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MELICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 3, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are thereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

NEW-YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th-av. and 79th-st., Central Park.
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1869.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, &c.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and
Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

FROM MORGAN, FRAZEL & CO.

GLASGOW, Mo., Feb. 5, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys and gravel, when I resorted to several remedies, without deriving any benefit whatever; and, seeing your EXTRACT BUCHU advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your EXTRACT BUCHU to be decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so. Yours, respectfully,

EDWIN M. FRAZEL.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL,
SALISBURY, N. C., March 16, 1868.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.:

DEAR SIR: I wish you to send me one dozen of your Sarsaparilla Extract, and half a dozen of your Rosewash.

Allow me to say that your preparations are very satisfactory, not only to the practitioner, but also to the patient, and I shall endeavor to bring them to universal use in this part of the country.

Please forward these medicines again as before, C. O. D., per express. I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
M. A. HOFFMAN,
Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

CERTIFICATE OF A DISTINGUISHED MIDWIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1868.

Mr. Helmbold:

SIR: I have used your Extract Buchu with many of my patients, and can speak of it in the highest terms in every case, and consider it a valuable remedy, and one that should be in the hands of every midwife.

Very truly yours,
REBECCA STANTON, M. D.

A CURE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION AND DECLINE OF A YOUNG LADY.

H. T. Helmbold:

I have been giving your EXTRACT BUCHU to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep, very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility and rapidly falling into decline—in fact, consumption was talked of. I was recommended to try your BUCHU by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she received great benefit, and induced me to purchase one-half dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies, and my family physician, to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success.

Very truly yours,
GEO. M. MARSHALL, Germantown, Penn.

FEB. 12, 1869.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse, (apparently.) When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—still all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon I had a desire to make water, but could not. About one hour after this I tried again, with the same result; but the next time I took the vessel it was the same as turning a faucet and stopping it off again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage and struck against the side of the vessel. I examined it, and it is the ugliest stone or gravel you ever saw, covered over with little pieces which collected together. It looks the color of a mud turtle, and is as hard as flint. So you see the "Buchu" was doing its work, although I was feeling so badly. I procured another bottle, thinking there might be some more behind; but since that has passed, which is eight weeks ago last Sunday, I have been as well as ever I was in my life. I have the stone securely wrapped, and those who have seen it in this place are surprised. I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield Republican is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder, they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well wisher,

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford County, Conn.

REFERS TO
Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

established upwards of nineteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, at his drug and chemical warehouses, No. 594 Broadway, New-York, and No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Price six bottles for $6 50, or $1 25 per bottle, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

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In this paper I advertise certificates of cures effected by HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. I will wager the sum of $5,000 that there is no physician or druggist in the United States who can produce such evidence of cures in diseases of the bladder, kidneys and gravel.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no sales of real estate at the Exchange Rooms yesterday, and to-day, being Saturday, will be equally quiet. Some important sales are announced for next week, but not enough to indicate any great activity in the market. In fact, the long looked for revival in the trade can hardly be said to have come yet, and unless it make its appearance in the course of the coming month, there is little likelihood that a great amount of real estate will change hands this season, as the most active period is generally prior to the 1st of May.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Rivington-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Attorney-st., 25x100 ... $[illegible]

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Delancey-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 25x75 ... 6,000

Downing-st., s. s., [illegible] No. 21, David Grossman's estate, [illegible] ... 10,27[illegible]

Marion-st., w. s., 122.8 ft. n. of Spring-st., h. and l., 30x90x32x35 ... 10,000

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[illegible — further New-York transfers on numbered streets and avenues]

6th-av., e. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 114th-st., 25x100 ... 4,500

6th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 116th-st., 49.3x75x25x75.10 ... [illegible]

Lease Recorded.

Broadway, No. [illegible], and [illegible] 19th-st., No. [illegible], 3 years; 1 year, per year, $7,500; 2 years, per year [illegible]

Broad-st., No. 44, 5 years, per year ... [illegible]

William-st., Nos. 267, 180; and Spruce-st., No. 21, 3 years, per year ... [illegible]

10th-st. and Avenue B, s. w. corner, 92x25.6, 5 years, per year ... [illegible]

[illegible]-st., No. 514, 5 years, per year ... [illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., [illegible] 11th May, 1869 ... [illegible]

Same property, same grantors to same grantees, December, 1869 ... [illegible]

Boerum-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., [illegible] ... 6,000

Degraw-st., centreline, 204 ft. w. of New-York-av., 5 gore lots extending westward about 125 ft., and a [illegible] ... 3,600

Pacific-st., n. s., 322.11 ft. w. of Powell-st., 25x100, brown-stone dwelling ... 15,000

Ravelyea-st., n. s., 212 ft. w. of Henry-st., 25x100 ... 7,800

3d-place, n. s., 50 ft. w. of Clinton-st., [illegible] ... [illegible]

6th-st., e. s., 50.1 ft. s. of Grand-st., [illegible] ... [illegible]

5th and North 12th-sts., s. w. corner, 100x25; North 11th-st., [illegible] 100 ft. e. of 4th-st., 100x200; 6th and North 12th-sts., n. e. corner, 25x100 ... [illegible]

Carlton-av., e. s., 107.5 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 18.9x100, No. 221 ... [illegible]

De Kalb-av., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 20x100 ... 5,000

Lewis-av., 150 ft. e. of, and Gates-av., 65.6 ft. n. of, rear lot ... [illegible]

Liberty-av., s. s., 400 ft. w. of Van Siclen-av., 20x78, Jan. 1, 1870 ... 4,000

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Morrisania.

138th-st., s. s., 201 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100 ... [illegible]

New-Rochelle.

Centre-st., n. e. s., adjoining G. T. Kerwolf, 63x[illegible] ... $2,750

White Plains.

Cambridge-av., n. e. s., lots Nos. 76 and 77, Doggle property ... $305

Yonkers.

Oliver-av., n. w. s., 140 ft. s. e. of Walnut-st., 25x140 ... $725

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

South 9th-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of 12th-av., 25x100 ... $125

12th-av., s. s., 75 ft. e. of South 9th-st., 25x100 ... 125

10th-av., s. s., 27.6 ft. w. of Bergen-st., 25x100 ... 450

Jefferson-st., e. s., 66 ft. n. of Walnut-st., 25x[illegible] ... 6,000

Cabinet-st., e. s., 247 ft. n. of Chatham-st., 24x[illegible] ... 650

Francis Meekin to C. S. Titsworth, 3 tracts, 3 21-100 acres ... 3,675

Bloomfield.

Walnut-st., w. s., adjoining L. G. Birdsall's, 50x[illegible] ... $400

Clinton.

Bruen-av., w. s., 130 ft. s. of Spring-av., 110.4x119.10 ... $600

Bruen-av., w. s., 246 ft. s. of Spring-av., 50x144.4 ... 450

Bruen-av., w. s., 321 ft. s. of Spring-av., 50x144.4 ... 310

Bruen-av., w. s., 371 ft. s. of Spring-av., 50x167 ... 370

Shippen-st., [illegible], 54 ft. s. of Spring-av., 67.3x160 ... 125

Montclair.

Cottage-place, 145 ft. n. of Munn-st., 90x157.1 ... $375

Orange.

William-st., [illegible], 60 ft. s. of Canfield-st., [illegible] ... $1,050

East Orange.

Grove-place, n. s., 370 ft. w. of Grove-st., [illegible] ... $5,100

Bergen.

Lots Nos. 17 to 24, block No. 2, map Lafayette, and Nos. 25 to 32, block No. 10, map lots on line of Newark and New-York Railroad, all inclusive ... $7,120

Wright-st., s. s., 200 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100 ... 125

Jersey City.

Monmouth-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Sixth-st., 25x100 ... $4,025

Hudson City.

Lincoln-st., n. s., 201 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., [illegible] ... $400

Vine-st., n. s., adjoining New-Jersey Central Railroad land, 24.9x100 ... 1,000

Vine-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Chestnut-av., 74x[illegible] ... 1,000

Hoboken.

1st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 25x75 ... $2,000

Harrison.

Lot No. 41 and 4 feet of lot No. 42, map of F. Wright's property ... $1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The executors of Thos. C. Morton, deceased, offer for sale, with possession May 1, 1870, the large corner store and lot, in fee, No. 82 William-st., southeast corner Platt-st., 23.6 feet front, 24 feet rear, by about 72.6 feet in depth. This is one of the most eligible corners for investment, improvement and large rent roll in the market.

ALSO,

The first-class store and lot, in fee, No. 24 John-st., about 25x95, four stories in height; possession May 1. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house on Murray Hill; property in South Brooklyn taken in part payment. Address Box No. 3,548 Post Office.

FRANK G. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. [illegible] Broadway.
Refers to his father, Louis B. Brown.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LARGE FRAME HOUSE, COR-ner Evergreen-av. and Woodbine-st., Brooklyn, containing fourteen rooms, with cellar well filled in with brick; marble mantels, high ceilings, hard finished walls, all in complete order, with three or eight lots nearly laid out in garden for fruit, flowers and vegetables; new carriage house, chicken house, yard, &c.; water in basement; gas can be had this Spring; large cesspool for present use; two blocks from East New-York on Gates-av. cars; price moderate, terms easy. If not sold will be to let to a good responsible party. Inquire on the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, high-stoop, brown-stone finish, basement, sub-cellar and extension, furnace, &c., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x100; garden and fruit; a very desirable location and very convenient to all the ferries. Apply to WM. MORGAN, GLACK & CO., No. 60 William-st., N. Y., or at No. 40½ Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 245 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

LANDS IN WEST VIRGINIA, VIR-ginia, and other Southern States, for sale by the NEW-YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PECONIC HOUSE, OF Greenport, L. I. Apply to DAVID G. FLOYD, Greenport, L. I.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE COUNTY.—FARM FOR SALE, neat buildings, fine orchard, near village and depot, at a bargain. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—TO let or lease, on north shore of the island, one mile and a half from landings, very attractive place; house commodious, delightfully situated on high ground, with extensive island views; will be put in thorough order; large garden, with every variety of fruits; stable, carriage house, &c.; stages pass the door to and from the boats; more land can be had if desired; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 12 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house on Washington-square, extra size, to rent at a bargain till 1st of May next. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEAT HOUSE AND GROUNDS in Morrisania, best location; rent $400. Address SIEGMAN BROTHERS, No. 46 Leonard-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
On Broadway, Broad and New Sts.,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.

Apply to
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 65x100, five stories high, Nos. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. [illegible] Broadway before May 1.

A BANKING OR INSURANCE OFFICE in a fireproof building, very eligibly located on Broadway, to let or lease for a period of years; a large and complete banking room, suitable for banking or other financial business. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS lofts Nos. 25 and 27 Vesey-st. and No. 6 Church-st.; 50x75 on Vesey-st., by 25x75 on Church-st.; together or separate; possession from Feb. 1. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 23 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOUR FLOORS OF NOS. 542 AND 544 Broadway; will rent altogether, or such part as parties may desire; would make fine insurance offices. Inquire at Room No. 2, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 15 4th-av.

TO LEASE—A CORNER LOT ON THE east side of Union-square, on the southeast corner of 16th-st., 25x125. Apply to the owner, at the bank, No. 51 Chambers-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, 1870, FOR THREE or more years, store and tobacco-cut side of Broadway, near 29th-st.; size of lot, 25x90; store, 25x80. Apply to AUGUST LIMBERT, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE THREE SPLENDID STORES, Nos. 293, 295 and 297 8th-av. Apply to WM. WEST, No. 148 West 12th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, A three-story and attic or four-story house, between Madison and 7th-av., 20th and 40th sts., not less than 19 feet wide. Address Box No. 1,937 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE.

[illegible] lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av. and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st. or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown turnpike road, George-st., Central-av., Jefferson-st., Madison-st., Starr-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st. and Stockholm-st.

These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, DECEASED, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate.

They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal. Fifty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.
THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1870,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Partition Sale.—By order of the Supreme Court.—Valuable improved property in the City of New-York, under the direction of JAMES MAURICE, Esq., Referee, being part of the estate of the late Colonel JAMES HARRISON, deceased, being the following described premises, viz.:

No. 128 Cedar-st.
No. 136 Cedar-st.
No. 141 Washington-st.
No. 109 West-st.
No. 110 West-st.
No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
No. 75 Cortlandt-st.
No. 79 Cortlandt-st.—Northern Hotel.
No. 81 Cortlandt-st.
No. 164 Washington-st.
No. 166 Washington-st.
No. 190 Washington-st., corner of Dey-st.
No. 202 Washington-st.
No. 44 West 4th-st., late No. 200 4th-st.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Terms at sale. Sale peremptory, without reserve. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 23 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1870—AT 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the CITY OF BROOKLYN.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE.

[illegible] lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av. and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st. or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown Turnpike road, George-st., Central-av., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st. and Stockholm-st. These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, Deceased, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate. They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment, and so large a plot in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal.

Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, OF NO. 209 PEARL-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under direction of John Sedgwick, special receiver:

PEARL-ST.—The valuable five-story and cellar brick store and lot, No. 209 Pearl-st., north side, between Maiden-lane and Platt-sts.; lot 21.10 feet front, 27.3 feet rear by 130 feet in depth.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale; balance May 1, 1870, when deed will be delivered and possession given.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Special Receiver.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CENTRAL-AV. LOTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
FIFTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS
will be absolutely sold at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2, 1870,
at 12 o'clock M.
THIRTY CITY BLOCKS
from
Macomb's Dam Bridge.
TERMS EASY.

For further particulars, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. [illegible] Broadway, or to
J. W. FISHER, No. 151 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 2 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7. Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) cures [illegible] in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 90 pages, gratis.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvis viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHAT-ham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS cannot fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

NOTICE.—TO ALL STONE MASONS.—YOU are hereby notified that the operative masons of New-York City and vicinity are now on a strike on Commodore Vanderbilt's new railroad depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av., in consequence of a reduction of their wages from $4 50 to $4 per day. We appeal to all members of the trade to seek no employment on the job until such time as our grievances are redressed. All papers friendly to the cause of labor will please copy. By order of the Society.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK,
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the Times in Europe.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1869:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869 ... $6,000,237 [illegible]
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1869 ... 2,526,001 [illegible]
Total amount of marine premiums ... $[illegible]

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869 ... $6,472,915 41
Losses paid during the same period ... $2,[illegible]
Returns of premiums and expenses ... $1,297,000 [illegible]

The Company has the following assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank and other stocks ... $7,[illegible]
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise ... [illegible]
Real estate and bonds and mortgages ... 210,000 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at ... [illegible]
Premium notes and bills receivable ... 2,[illegible]
Cash in bank ... [illegible]
Total amount of assets ... $14,[illegible]

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 1st of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1866 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 1st of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease; the certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A Dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the 5th of April next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,	C. A. HAND,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JAMES LOW,
W. H. H. MOORE,	B. J. HOWLAND,
HENRY COIT,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
LEWIS CURTIS,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	R. L. TAYLOR,
R. WARREN WESTON,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
ROYAL PHELPS,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
CALEB BARSTOW,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
A. P. PILLOT,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	CHAS. P. BURDETT,
DAVID LANE,	ROBT. C. FERGUSSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	SAMUEL G. WARD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	WM. E. BUNKER,
WM. STURGIS,	SAM'L L. MITCHILL,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	JAMES G. DE FOREST,
DENNIS PERKINS,	ROBERT L. STUART.
JOS. GAILLARD, Jr.,	

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 31st day of January inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, for Seven Hundred and Twenty Thousand Dollars of this Company's Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, convertible into the Preferred Stock of this Company until May 1, 1870, the Bonds to be paid for on the 31st of January instant, and to be delivered on the 1st day of March next.

Receipts will be given for the money paid for said Bonds.

A. S. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

CITY SEVEN PER CENT. STOCK.
ABOUT TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.
Transferable in multiples of $100.
FOR SALE.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in liquidation, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 22d day of January, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$272,700
United States bonds and securities on hand	150,000
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages (as per schedule)	10,000
Banking house	100,000
Three per cent. certificates	40,000
Total	$572,700

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$422,700
Surplus fund	15,025
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	134,975
Total	$572,700

I, ROBERT BUCK, of the Pacific Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

GEORGE B. JACKSON, J. CAMPBELL, JOHN A. MERRITT, } Directors.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 27th day of January, 1870. ROBERT H. ELLIS, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 10th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 26th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 9th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court House.

The transfer books will be closed TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,738 for one hundred shares COMMON STOCK of the MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD, dated Jan. 14, 1869, in name of E. P. JAMES & CO. The public are cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as the transfer has been stopped. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 46 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, [illegible]

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will close on the [illegible], and reopen on the [illegible] of February next. J. R. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage on improved New-York or Brooklyn first-class property. COME [illegible] LANDT PALMER, Jr., No. 1 Barclay-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
AT 95,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 5½ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE,
EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, RESERVING THE RIGHT OF ADVANCING THE PRICE AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT OF TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

I take pleasure in recommending these bonds with the utmost confidence, having fully investigated their merits, believing them to be in point of security equal to any other in the market.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

Also, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities, paying good rates of interest and dividends, for investments at low rates.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, State, Railroad and other securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at close of business, Jan. 22, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,164,[illegible]
Overdrafts	1,362 [illegible]
United States bonds to secure circulation	992,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	322,300 00
Due from national banks	[illegible]
Due from other banks and bankers	[illegible]
Banking house	347,[illegible]
Current expenses	8,[illegible]
Premiums	[illegible]
Cash items, (including stamps)	[illegible]
Exchanges for Clearing House	[illegible]
Bills of other national banks	[illegible]
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	11,[illegible]
Specie, viz.: Coin	[illegible]
Gold Treasury notes	[illegible]
Gold checks on other banks	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes	[illegible]
Three per cent. certificates	600,000 00
Total	$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000 00
Surplus fund	150,000 00
Installments paid on increase of capital stock	[illegible]
Discount	[illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Profit and loss	[illegible]
Suspense account	[illegible]
National bank circulation outstanding	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]
Certified checks	[illegible]
Cashier's checks outstanding	[illegible]
Due to national banks	[illegible]
Due to other banks and bankers	1,345,265 97
Total	$9,768,311 54

I, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of January, 1870. J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

Correct—attest:
THOS. A. VYSE, Jr., J. L. PREBLE, GEO. C. COLBURN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, at close of business Jan. 22, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,285,[illegible] 77
Overdrafts	2,[illegible]
United States bonds to secure circulation	330,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	[illegible]
United States bonds and securities on hand	36,750 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	200,875 40
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	[illegible]
Due from other national banks	25,[illegible] 51
Due from other banks and bankers	[illegible]
Banking house	44,190 04
Other real estate	[illegible]
Furniture and fixtures	[illegible]
Current expenses	7,[illegible]
Taxes paid	15,[illegible]
Premiums	12,[illegible] 27
Cash items, including stamps	5,577 30
Exchanges for Clearing House	74,015 75
Bills of other national banks	5,625 00
Bills of State banks	501 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	11,323 75
Specie, viz.—Coin	16,037 80
Gold Treasury notes	[illegible]
Gold checks on other banks	[illegible]
Legal-tender notes	138,375 00
Three per cent. certificates	110,000 00
Total	$2,467,940 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	200,000 00
Discount	15,[illegible]
Exchange	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Profit and loss	24,[illegible]
National bank circulation outstanding	[illegible]
State bank circulation outstanding	[illegible]
Individual deposits	[illegible]
Certified checks	[illegible]
Cashier's checks outstanding	24,[illegible]
United States deposits	[illegible]
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers	[illegible]
Due to national banks	6,981 46
Due to other banks and bankers	6,[illegible]
Notes and bills rediscounted	[illegible]
Bills payable	[illegible]
Unpaid dividends	[illegible]
Total	$2,467,940 30

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Correct—attest:
WM. DENNISTOUN, ROBT. M. FIELD, JOHN DEWSNAP, } Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th January, 1870. FERNANDO BALTES, Notary Public, New-York County.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $[illegible] per share in money and $7 per share in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders, as stated in circular about to be sent.

The transfer books will be closed from 28th January, at 3 P. M., to 15th February, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

JAN. 19, 1870.

A YOUNG MAN OF GENERAL BUSI-ness experience, for six years past bookkeeper and cashier for a large house in this City, desires to become associated in a responsible, permanent and active position with a first-class house; an interest desirable, though not essential; satisfactory assurance of ability and integrity given. Address M. A., Box No. 124 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
New-York, Jan. 28, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	115⅝	115⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67	114⅛	114⅜
Coupon, 1881	115⅝	115⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68	114⅛	114⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	115⅛	116	10-40 Regis.	112⅛	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅝	115⅞	10-40 Coupon	112⅛	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	115⅛	115⅜	Gold	121⅛	121¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	115⅛	115⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	111⅛	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company has a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.

10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence. TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 59 Broadway, corner Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are: To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained in the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for, and owners of, the capital stock of the last-named Company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named Company and other companies having coal lands in Allegany County, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the mode of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for $[illegible] of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that Company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in full payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon; and generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or arrangement, of subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company, or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the bylaws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 24th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, at the close of business, on the 22d day of January, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,873,[illegible] 12
United States bonds to secure circulation		6,[illegible] 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		[illegible]
New-York State and City stocks		67,000 00
Due from national banks		[illegible]
Due from other banks and bankers		46,947 11
Banking house		[illegible]
Cash items (checks on adjacent points)		14,086 55
Cash items (checks in exchanges)		1,480,[illegible]
Bills of other national banks		242,216 00
Fractional currency, nickels, &c.		2,[illegible] 15
Specie—viz. coin	$9,[illegible] 30	
Gold Treasury notes	1,082,[illegible] 00	
Checks payable in gold	49,044 48	—1,151,080 78
Legal-tender notes		1,800,809 00
United States 3 per cent. certificates		2,305,000 00
Total		$22,165,571 55

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$10,000,000 00
Surplus fund	$2,[illegible]	
Profits	185,644 31	—2,177,[illegible]
Circulating notes outstanding		5,[illegible] 00
Dividends unpaid		61,[illegible] 00
Individual deposits	$3,[illegible] 20	
Certified checks	1,[illegible] 79	
United States deposits	[illegible]	
Due to national banks	1,[illegible] 62	
Due to other banks and bankers	708,417 57	—[illegible]
Total		$22,165,571 55

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, H. F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of January, 1870. GEO. H. CAREY, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

Correct—attest:
JOSEPH SAMPSON, E. D. MORGAN, J. J. ASTOR, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, at the close of business on the 22d day of January, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,[illegible]
Overdrafts		12,[illegible] 07
United States bonds to secure circulation		967,000 00
United States bonds on hand		292,500 00
New-York State stocks		12,350 00
Due from other national banks		148,809 74
Due from other banks and bankers		178,485 26
Banking house		175,000 00
Checks and other cash items		131,726 73
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,146,044 04
Bills of other national banks		81,080 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)		2,380 26
Specie, viz.: Coin	$44,682 00	
Gold Treasury notes	[illegible] 00	
Checks on other banks, payable in gold	131,420 40	—758,082 40
Legal-tender notes		[illegible]
Clearing House certificates		300,000 00
Total		$12,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund		400,000 00
Discount	$[illegible] 71	
Exchanges	142 60	
Interest	[illegible]	
Profit and loss	[illegible]	—434,351 32
Circulating notes outstanding		850,[illegible] 00
State bank circulation outstanding		6,776 00
Dividends unpaid		17,280 18
Individual deposits	$4,770,324 45	
Certified checks	4,558,076 76	—9,328,401 21
Due to national banks		611,627 79
Due to other banks and bankers		67,418 93
Total		$12,[illegible]

I, WM. H. COX, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank, of the City of New-York, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

Correct—attest:
GEO. PALEN, THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE, JOHN BULLARD, Jr., } Directors.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Affirmed and subscribed before me this 28th day of January, 1870. W. G. RIDDLE, Notary Public.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

ELECTION.—WALLKILL LEAD COMPA-NY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 79 Broadway, Room No. 13, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on day of election only. SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SCREW NAIL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the office of the Vice-President, No. 85 Broadway, New-York, on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. J. M. THOMPSON, President.

C. K. HAWKES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS due Feb. 1, 1870, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at the Banking House of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., Financial Agents of the Company, Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-street, New-York. WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., Treasurer.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870	106,800 70
ASSETS	$306,800 70

Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 300 Broadway.

SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. B. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Ass't Secretary.
JAN. 13, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 Broadway, Jan. 13, 1870.

Cash capital	$200,000
Surplus	163,575

DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Net Cash Surplus, $[illegible].

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. [illegible] WALL-ST., Jan. 12, 1870.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable Feb. 1, 1870.

JAMES YERERANCE, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February next, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer books will be opened on the 30th day of December inst., at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and be closed on the 15th day of January, at the close of business, and be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Jan. 14, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, free of United States tax. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 18, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent., free of Government tax, upon the capital stock, payable on the 2[illegible] inst. and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York, and afterwards at the office of the Company in Cleveland.

The transfer books will close on the 17th inst., and reopen on the 31st inst.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 7 NASSAU-ST. (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 18th inst., at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, HOWARD BUILDING, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1870.

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the business of the past year, has been declared, for which certificates will be issued April 5.

Six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip will be paid on and after Feb. 1, at which date also the outstanding certificates of this Company, of the issue of 1866, will be redeemed in cash.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of January inst., after which date and until the 5th day of February next the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 25 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, Western Division, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that date, less Government tax.

CHAS. L. FROST, President.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DUE on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at this office on Feb. 1, 1870, after which date interest will cease.

Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst.

G. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual quarterly Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st February prox.

Transfer books will open 3d February. By order of the Board. RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1870.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent., and the Government tax, will be paid at the banking house, on and after Feb. 1, next. Transfer books will be closed from 26th inst. to 1st proximo.

By order. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 128 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1870.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st of February.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1870.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1870.

PARTIES ENTITLED TO SCRIP for 1867 are requested to call for it on or before the 31st inst., to avoid forfeiture.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, payable on the 1st day of February next. JOHN J. GEARING, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Bank of America, New-York. JOHN C. PORTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

AGENCY NO. 46 WALL-ST., JAUNCEY-COURT.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS and Iron Mountain Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid (less Government tax) at this office. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY, CORNER WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1870.

The coupons on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, on presentation at the office of the Company, on and after that day.

J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH:

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

July next, and semi-annually thereafter, there will be paid on all deposits on hand of $5 and over, interest for the number of calendar months that the same may have been on deposit.

Money deposited now will bear interest from the 1st of February at the rate of six per cent.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank books in German, English and French.

E. E. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., free from Government tax.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM FEB. 1.
F. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,000,[illegible] 00.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from Feb. 1.

ASSETS ... $1,614,[illegible] 10 | SURPLUS ... $129,034 77

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, (free of Government Tax.)
Money deposited NOW, will draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

INTEREST ALLOWED FROM FEB. 1, which is equal to Eight per Cent. per annum. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER
WILL SELL,
BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX,
The FINE ART COLLECTION of the late
THOMAS THOMPSON, ESQ.,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT,
(and continuing until the whole collection is disposed of,)
At 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

This extraordinary collection is the most extensive ever offered in the United States,
VALUED AT $800,000,
AND COMPRISING NEARLY
TWO THOUSAND
OIL PAINTINGS,

every one of which was selected by their late owner at prices varying from a few dollars to as many thousands each, he having made the collection of pictures the work of a lifetime, and devoted to it the income of a princely fortune.

Among them are originals by
BENJ. WEST, SIR THOS. LAWRENCE, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, SIR PETER LELY, GODFREY KNELLER, ALLAN RAMSAY, GEORGE MORLAND, HOGARTH, TURNER, NASMYTH, COPLEY, OPIE, STEWART,
And others of the English School.
BOUCHER, DE BUFE, ISABEY, MIGNARD, DE DREUX, DIAZ, LAMBINET,
And others of the French School.
SCHIDONI, GUERCINO, TENIERS, VAN OSTADE, ZUCCARELLI, VAN DYKE, &c.

Also a large number of the most celebrated artists of the different schools of the last and present centuries, such as
TITIAN, RUBENS, JORDAENS, HONTHORST, and others, some of which are unquestioned originals.

100 PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

Also, early works of men now famous, such as
SULLY, INMAN, BIERSTADT, DURAND, BROWN, PEALE, DOUGHTY, BIRCH, HART,
and nearly every one known 100 years ago.

The collection will be sold entire, (no pictures having been added or taken from it,) and without reserve or limitation, to close the estate. It is now on exhibition at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819, and at the extensive galleries, No. 822 Broadway, near 12th-st.

Catalogues (over 100 pages) will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents by the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

BY ORDER OF E. W. BURR, RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE.

ELEGANT AND COSTLY DIAMOND AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, RUBIES, EMERALDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, &c., &c., TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY AND POSITIVELY, WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN, AT THE
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER 12TH-ST.,
ON
THURSDAY, 27TH, FRIDAY, 28TH, AND SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1870,
At 10½ o'clock each day and continuing until all is sold.

In this very valuable collection will be found the finest first-class DIAMONDS, of old and new mines, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS, of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner. Jewelry of all descriptions, of the most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS in enamel and precious stones; a large and superb assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EARRINGS, of the finest water and cut; also, ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES of the best makers and finish; LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c., of the best workmanship and superb jewelry incidental to a first-class Broadway establishment.

TERMS CASH FOR ALL SUMS UNDER $300. OVER THAT AMOUNT, FOUR MONTHS' INDORSED NOTES APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEE. ALL CREDITS TO BE ARRANGED FOR BEFORE THE SALE.

The goods will be on exhibition at our galleries as above on and after MONDAY, 24th inst., until sales. Catalogues at galleries and offices of the Auctioneers.

LEAVITT & STREBEIGH, Auctioneers, Clinton Hall Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries.

ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.— FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 28 and 29, a sale of a FINE COLLECTION OF ENGLISH BOOKS, just received from London, comprising choice standard literature, many scarce and valuable works, in various languages; fine illustrated works; also a lot of fine engravings, caricatures by Cruikshank, &c., &c. Books on exhibition. See catalogue.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.— THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 22 North River:

4,645 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
122 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
1,016 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,014 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
379 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.
Cargo steamer *Bolivia*.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS. —SAMUEL F. COWDREY, Trustee of Elizabeth Phelps, against ISABELLA AGNEW, Esther Agnew, Glasgow Agnew, Jane Ann Graham, Margaret Lockhart, The People of the State of New-York, and James Burns.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 57 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1869.

W. L. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the said above-mentioned office of the Clerk of Kings County on the 1st day of December, 1869.

W. L. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MANUFACTURER WHO HAS A contract for prison labor, near the City, is desirous of finding some articles to manufacture that would employ part of the labor, or would make arrangements with responsible parties to sublet the whole or part, with steam power if necessary; the workshops are large and first class, warmed by steam; have new engine and boilers, and fitted up with shafting, polishing wheels and machinery adapted to any kind of metal work. Address T. P., Box No. 5,190 Post Office, New-York.

$4,000.—PARTNER WANTED TO take the place of a retiring member in an established retail business, on one of the principal streets of Brooklyn. Capital required, $4,000. A rare opportunity for a business man. Address F. C. L. & CO., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—LEASE, good will and fixtures of a restaurant down town, doing a good business; will be sold on account of ill health of proprietor. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 12 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE OWN-ership of a well-known valuable patent medicine; it is well established already, additional capital (about $10,000) being necessary to conduct the business. Address, with real name, C. B., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of H. W. BELCHER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the copartners are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

HENRY W. BELCHER,
WILLIAM G. DICKINSON.

JAN. 17, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of BELCHER, PARK & CO., for the transaction of a grocery and commission business in the City of New-York.

HENRY W. BELCHER,
NOEL B. PARK,
JAMES H. BELCHER.

JAN. 17, 1870.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:
INDIA.....SCANDINAVIA.....Feb. 12
CAMERIA.....Feb. 26 COLUMBIA.....Feb. 26
IOWA.....Feb. 12 NEW SCOTIA.....Mar. 5
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $145. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $28; intermediate, $30. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
FEREIRE.....DECEMBER 8, SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.....SATURDAY, Feb. 12
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 12
LAFAYETTE.....BOUSSAC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 19
Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent will find it a saving of time by taking the steamers of this line, to avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will despatch one of their first class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS.....Feb. 2, at 3 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD.....Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH.....Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain BERRY.....Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTER.....March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain DERRICK.....Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 65 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2 | Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17
Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 3 | Scotia, Wednesday, Feb. 23
Nemesis, Wednesday, Feb. 9 | Algeria, Thursday, Feb. 24
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10 | Cambria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16 | Samaria, Thursd'y, M'ch 3
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin.....$125, gold. Second Cabin.....$85, gold. First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers. First Cabin.....$100, gold. Steerage.....$35, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for freight to Boston, Portland, Halifax, Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at 346 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are expected to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Feb. 5, 11 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Feb. 8, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
and thence succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from PIER 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. Whole Cabin.....$100 To London.....105 To Paris.....115
PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Steerage.....$30 To London.....$ To Paris.....$
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. Liverpool.....$80 Londonderry.....80 St. John's, N. F., by [illegible] $80
STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Liverpool.....$30 Londonderry.....30 St. John's, N. F., by [illegible] $30
Branch Steamer [illegible]
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, (Point Lazare, Port of Glasgow.)
THE QUEEN, Thursday, Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 12 M.
DENMARK, Forbes, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 P. M.
VIRGINIA, Thomas, Saturday, Feb. 5.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class $135 to $170. Steerage, $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamer of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
PACIFIC, Capt. CONCLIN, Saturday, Feb. 5.
CONNECTING WITH COLORADO, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Feb. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers of merchandise. Insurance.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEE, Jan. 20.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THOMPSON, Feb. 20.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. [illegible], March 20.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKES, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, Feb. 5.
EAGLE, Captain M. B. GREENE, Feb. 19.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Feb. 27.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 2 and 3 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHESEBRO, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 32 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.
The steamer ..... will sail THURSDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Apply to the Company's office, (Havemeyer & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
Insurance effected at this office at one-half per cent.
ARTHUR SEMMES, Agent, No. 22 William-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the travelers from multiplicity of cares and securing respecting Paris, examination and convenience of baggage; in saving the best accommodations in hotels, and in shielding the traveler from imposition; and in infinity of small ones to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA SOUTH
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
ALABAMA,
Captain LEBRETON,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M., from No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighter at Mobile.
Having receiving this elegant passenger steamship, the undersigned are now prepared to forward freight to any and all points on the Atlantic and Gulf Rivers, and Gulf ports, by the Florida Railroad, and Gulf Steamships.
The ALABAMA will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 5.
For freight or passage apply to
J. P. FATTERSON, Agent, No. 327 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 22 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR HAVANA.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WHITMORE, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 28 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 32 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
6:00 A. M., Continental and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:20 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via N. Y. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 9:15 and 6:00 P. M., Fishkill trains.
1:00 and 6:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:00, 7:20, 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:30, 5:30, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie on Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE DEPOT at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express Train leaves Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M., 6 P. M., 12 Night, and 1 A. M. daily. Express for Dunkirk and Buffalo at 7:00 A. M. daily, and 8:00 P. M. daily except Sundays. Express for Dunkirk and Buffalo, with Parlor and Dining Cars attached, at 12 M. daily. Express for Binghamton and Scranton, at 3:30 P. M. daily except Sundays. Express for Binghamton and Scranton, with Sleeping Cars attached, at 12 Night daily. Express for Goshen and Intermediate Points, at 4 P. M. daily except Sundays. Express for Newburgh, Cornwall and Intermediate Points, at 5:30 P. M. daily except Sundays. Express for Newburgh and Intermediate Points, at 8:30 A. M. daily except Sundays. Express for Chester and Intermediate Points, at 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. daily except Sundays. Express for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville, at 4:30 P. M. daily except Sundays. For Middletown and Way, at 4:30 P. M. daily except Sundays. For Otisville and Way at 9:30 A. M. daily, (Sundays, 8:15 A. M.) For Monroe and Way at 3 A. M., 8:30 and 4:30 P. M. (Sundays 7:30 A. M., 3:15 and 4:45 P. M.) For Suffern and Way, 7 A. M., 3 P. M. (Sundays 4:45 and 11:30 P. M.) Tickets (exclusive of Sundays) 11:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 2:45 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 8:45 P. M., 11:45 P. M. (daily.) 8:45 P. M. (Sundays only.) For Piermont, Nyack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M., 8:45 P. M., 11:45 P. M. (daily.) Tickets (exclusive of Sundays) 9:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 7 A. M., 8 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 6 P. M., 8:30 P. M., 11:30 P. M. (daily.) 8:30 P. M. (Sundays only.) 11 A. M. (Sundays only.) 11:15 Night.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; foot of Chambers-st., foot of Barclay-st., 225 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Bridge-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
T. Y. FOSTER, Agent, only.
L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Supt. WM. L. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 2:30 P. M., for Babylon; 4:30 P. M., for Babylon; 6:30 P. M., for Patchogue (on Saturdays through to Patchogue, 8:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except 10th Merrick train and early train.
C. E. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and MARYLAND STATE,
Capt. WM. H. JONES. Capt. GEO. E. HULL.
From Pier No. 2, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodge's Parlors, 289 Fulton, and 204 Broadway.
E. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 15, Commander Sunset, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 10, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. B. SIMONS, Managing Director.
G. H. VALLE, General Passenger Agent.
H. E. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN.
The steamer CONNECTICUT will continue her trips between New-York, Albany and Troy, leaving on SUNDAY, Jan. 16, at 4 P. M., foot of Pier No. 40, North River, near Canal-st. Passengers and freight taken at greatly reduced prices.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 12. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WM. R. GRAY and THOMAS H. PRATT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Wm. R. Gray and Thomas H. Pratt, of the County of New-York, in the State of New-York, on said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property, belonging to said bankrupts, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 22 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Adam Kuhlman, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District.
S. R. HARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS CARN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said County by said bankrupt of the City of New-York, and district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 97 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870. GEO. W. BEMIS, Clerk.
Jal1-law2wks

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. BRODERICK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said County by John F. Broderick, of the City of New-York, and district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 97 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1870. GEO. W. BEMIS, Clerk.
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. CHEVALIER and GABRIEL CHEVALIER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Enoch Edgar Kellogg, Receiver.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment or assignment of John D. Chevalier and Gabriel Chevalier, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of January, 1870. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jan22-law2wks No. 16 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. MORFORD, a bankrupt.—The second meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of Josiah F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1870. E. G. CLARKE, Assignee.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE SETTLERS FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, THIRTEENTH-ST., EAST of Lexington-av., opposite Gramercy Park.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Service on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening, the 12th sermon in the course of sermons for Young Men.

GRAND UNION TEMPERANCE HALL, 14th-st. (Steinway Building), Sunday, Jan. 30, 1870, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Temperance Alliance. Speakers: Rev. Dr. Ward, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Hon. Horace Greeley, Dr. Charles Parsons, Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr., and others, will address the meeting. Singing by the Hutchinson Family and others. Admission free. Seats free. Doors open at 7 P. M. Meeting to commence at 7½ P. M. Music by the Metropolitan Band.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock. Young people's meeting in the Chapel, No. 52 Greene-st., at 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to these services.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE annual sermon before this Society will be preached by Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, of the Presbyterian Church, Newtown, L. I., on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ P. M. The subject will be in relation to the Bible, and the duties of Christians of Christ, and the duty to have the Bible read and preached. This is an important theme at this time.

SERIES OF SUNDAY NIGHT SERMONS at St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Rev. S. COOKE, D. D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach in St. Philip's Church, Gallatin-pl., near Madison, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, service at 7½ P. M. A collection will be made for the benefit of the church. The public are cordially invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. C. BROOKS, D.D., of St. Paul Mission, will preach on SUNDAY, 30 inst., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. A. E. SANFORD, the Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. The revival meetings will be continued every evening during the week except Saturday. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 70th-ST.—Consecration of the large window, which is a memorial to Rev. Dr. Chauncey. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. CORNELIUS H. SMITH, will preach in the morning, and Rev. P. WARNER, D.D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, will preach in the evening.

TRINITY PARISH, FREE CHAPEL of St. Augustine, No. 36 East 1st-st. Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All the evening services are free. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and others will address the meeting. Singing by the Hutchinson Family and others. Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Rev. Dr. Ward, Rev. Dr. Greeley, Dr. Charles Parsons, Rev. Stephen Merritt, Jr., and others,

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Eighteenth-street distillery case was again postponed yesterday on motion of the Government officers. It appeared that JOHN BOYLE, JOHN FALDERMANN, WM. DOUGHERTY, THOS. DOUGHERTY and EARNEST SMITH were summoned as witnesses for the prosecution, but that they were reluctant about appearing. Two of them were found, however, and were confined in the Grand Jury room, but managed to make their escape before the case came on. A large number of persons have been summoned to give testimony for the defence.

Thursday night a party of burglars entered the premises of SOLOMON MEIOLE, [illegible] broker, at No. [illegible] East Fifteenth-street, and attempted to blow open the safe with gunpowder. They were so maladroit that the explosion was heard outside, and some of the officers of the Twenty-ninth Precinct entered, but the thieves had already escaped from the house. The keyhole of the safe had been filled with powder, which had been exploded by a fuse, but the charge had been too weak, and the safe had escaped almost without damage.

Mr. GEO. AYRAULT's four mammoth cattle are superb animals, especially the shuted Durham. They are on exhibition at No. [illegible] Eighteenth-street, near Broadway, and all lovers of fine stock ought to see them. They are not clean bred animals, yet they are unusually excellent specimens of the bovine family, and reflect high credit on the system of farming under which they have attained their present splendid proportions. The smallest of the lot weighs 3,300 pounds.

Another temperance meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute to-morrow (Sunday) evening. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P.; Hon. HORACE GREELEY and others. The HUTCHINSONS will sing.

A clergyman named Mr. RUMMEY, of New-Lebanon, was introduced as a witness for the Government yesterday in the case of MOORE J. MASON, charged with attempting to procure [illegible] from the Post Office at Albany, by means of perjury. It is said that the defendant will produce evidence at the next examination to prove that he is not the person who committed the offence.

A thief named WILLIAM TAYLOR was sent to the Penitentiary for one year by Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. WILLIAM LOGAN, charged with carrying a slung shot, was discharged on motion of the District-Attorney.

Five gentlemen, residents at Washington Heights, recently contributed [illegible] to the Library of the place. It numbers a few hundred volumes, and supplies the wants of the locality with reading matter, which many would otherwise be unable to obtain.

Rev. H. D. NORTHROP preaches in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near Seventh-avenue, on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and in the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, upon "Marriage and Divorce."

Mr. JOHN MACMULLEN will lecture this evening at Harris Hall, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, on "France and the French." This will be the first of a series of popular lectures for the season.

About forty German saloonkeepers and brewers of this City, Williamsburg and East New-York met at No. 197 East Fourth-street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. SCHNEIDER, presiding, in order to take measures for the repeal of the Excise law. They organized permanently by electing BERNARD MIDAS, President; T. WILBER, Secretary, and C. SCHNEIDER, Treasurer, and appointed a committee to make arrangements for holding of a mass meeting in favor of the repeal of the law.

The friends of Justice JOHN SCOTT, of Essex Market, styling themselves the John Scott Coterie, gave a very enjoyable ball at Irving Hall last evening. There was a host of dance-loving young men present, accompanied by their fair friends. All were merry and happy, and it was almost dawn ere the hall was deserted.

Last evening a fire broke out in the laundry of JOHN SINCLAIR, No. 35 First-street, doing a damage of $10,000 to contents and $5,000 to building. Other occupants suffered slight losses, but all the sufferers were fully insured.

The men engaged in the different branches of pianoforte making met last evening at No. 10 Stanton-street. The bellymen of STEINWAYS' manufactory, at present on strike, were exhorted to remain firm and not resume work except at the old rate of wages. The strikers were promised pecuniary help from the members of the trade.

Delegates from various base-ball clubs of this City and other localities met at Tammany Hall last evening to effect the permanent organization of a National Association of Junior Base Ball Players. After a spirited and somewhat stormy session of nearly three hours, this object was accomplished by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election of officers. Thirty-two clubs were represented by two delegates each. The following were the officers chosen: Wm. H. Kelly, of the Fly Away Club, President; Vice-Presidents, Alex. Waugh, J. A. Lawrence, Wm. P. Atkinson and Henry Hughes, Jr.; Recording Secretary, T. G. Leary; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. T. Walsh. Resolutions complimentary to Mr. WM. J. PICCOTT were adopted, and that gentleman made a pleasant speech returning thanks.

MARY CONNOLLY, 23 years of age, an inmate of No. 201 Greene-street, attempted suicide at a late hour of Thursday night by taking laudanum, but the drug did not have a deadly effect, and she was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. JAMES COOMBS, an old printer of this City, died in Brooklyn last evening, in the 78th year of his age. He will be buried by the New-York Typographical Society, from State-street Congregational Church, State-street, corner of Hoyt, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Mr. COOMBS has been a member of the society for forty-three years, having been initiated in 1826.

FRANCIS FINES yesterday had two fingers cut off by a circular saw while at work in the mill corner of Thirty-second-street and First-avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THOMAS JACQUES, of No. 170 Franklin-street, was held for trial yesterday by Alderman MOORE for stealing a trunk and contents, value $60, the property of KATE HALL, of No. 106 Pitt-street. The prisoner confessed his guilt.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER will speak to young men at the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Sunday evening. See announcement.

The Riverside Musical Club will give a concert at Apollo Hall, Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, this evening, for the benefit of the Baptist Home Society for the Aged and Infirm.

The Franklin Telegraph Company yesterday opened an office at the St. Denis Hotel. ALBERT J. HATCH is manager.

BROOKLYN.

An old Brooklyn printer, Mr. JAMES COOMBS, died yesterday. He will be buried on Sunday from the State-street Congregational Church by the New-York Typographical Society, of which for forty-three years he has been a member. He was aged 78 years.

MUMFORD PARISH, a colored lad, aged 13 years, in the employ of JAMES S. SEAMAN, of No. 245 Grand-street, E. D., ran off on Thursday, taking with him $75 in money and passes valued at $600. He has not yet been found.

The *Guard*, which is the appointed store-ship to the Darien expedition, sailed yesterday from off the Battery, where she has been waiting for a draft for expenses, which her Captain received yesterday morning. A seaman fell from the foretop of the *Guard* Thursday and was killed. The body was brought to the Navy Yard in the tug *Fenton* yesterday morning, and thence borne in a coffin to the Naval Hospital.

Commander JOHN GOWEN has been appointed to the command of the gunboat *Yantic*, which will not go into commission before the 1st of February.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 workmen will be discharged from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day.

The Grand-street extension bridge contract has been awarded to J. J. PIDGEON, of Greenpoint. His estimate for the work was $[illegible],000. The bridge connects Hunter's Point and Greenpoint.

JOHN JACOBS, a colored man, residing corner of Union-avenue and Withers-street, E. D., while engaged in fixing a pistol on Thursday night, accidentally shot himself in the left breast, causing a severe flesh wound.

LONG ISLAND.

On Thursday night four bold burglaries were committed in Woodside. The first was in the house of Mr. WILLIAM, whence a quantity of silverware and three suits of clothes were stolen. The second was in the house of JOHN J. MICKS, whence a suit of clothes, a watch and some money were stolen. The third was in the house of Mr. NAPIS, but here the thieves only secured some provisions, as they were discovered and frightened off. The fourth was on the premises of Mr. TOMPKINS, whence a horse valued at $600 was stolen. In every instance the thieves escaped.

JOHN W. BAYLIS, in Setauket, on Thursday afternoon, while at work on a ship which is being built there, was accidently struck in the breast clamp by a screw weighing seventy pounds, which knocked him backward, his head striking against the keelson, killing him instantly. He was 45 years of age and leaves a large family.

The total number of deaths in Suffolk County during the last ten years as published from week to week in the county papers, and compiled by Mon. H. A. REEVES, is as follows: In 1860, 319 deaths; 1861, 340; 1862, 358; 1863, 466; 1864, 427; 1865, 417; 1866, 412; 1867, 486; 1868, 432; 1869, 492. Average number for year, 406. The population of the county in 1860 was 43,275. The deaths in that year were 319, showing one death to every 135½ persons. At the same ratio of deaths to inhabitants, Suffolk County has now a population of 67,000, more than 50 per cent. increase in ten years.

Last Thursday evening or Friday morning some thieves stole from the premises of JOHN CHESTER, at Little Neck, a horse and wagon. They were traced for some distance, and the authorities think they have a clue to the whereabouts of the property and the rascals.

On Wednesday evening SAMUEL POOLEY, of North Haven, in the cattle yard of BENJAMIN C. PAYNE, was attacked by a bull, which inflicted injuries of a dangerous nature on his person, and would probably have killed him but for the timely arrival of his brother, who felled the irate brute by a blow from an ax.

JACOB OSBORN, of Bridgehampton, L. I., fell down stairs Thursday, cutting a deep gash in the side of his head and entirely removing the scalp. He is confined to his room in a perfectly unconscious condition, with but little hopes of his recovery.

On Thursday afternoon a man employed on the East Hampton Railroad was run over by a wagon, breaking one of his ribs and cutting him considerably about the head.

HUDSON RIVER.

The excitement at Kingston over the revelations recently developed about the impostor TRAVIS and his flight continues unabated. The entire amount of money borrowed and debts contracted by him will not sum up over $15,000. His lady friends are the most indignant of all, as it is rumored that he made many hearts palpitate with hopes of matrimony. Nothing, however, seems to be alleged against his conduct in ladies' society. His entire attention seems to have been given to money making.

A new disease has made its appearance at Hudson. It somewhat resembles typhoid fever. In Irvington, and Madalin and Red Hook a number have fallen victims. Physicians seem to be baffled by its symptoms. In Hudson, however, there are but a few slight cases. It is probably the disease known as the relapsing fever.

The Board of Supervisors of Kingston have made a contract with the Albany Penitentiary for the boarding of prisoners at $1 50 per week.

NOAH WOLVEN has purchased a lot on Crown-street, Kingston, for $1,200, and will erect a fine building thereon.

The Musical Convention at Kingston, just adjourned, was an entire success.

NEW-JERSEY.

Late on Thursday night a liquor dealer named THOS. KELLY, of Jersey City, was arrested by Detective MCDONOUGH on a charge of carrying on the business of a distiller without paying the special tax. The United States Commissioner held him in $5,000 for a hearing on Monday.

Yesterday afternoon a man named THOS. FENAN was arrested in Hudson City on complaint of his wife, who charged him with brutal treatment and threatening to poison or hang her. Recorder ALDRIDGE committed him without bail.

Yesterday morning a wife and her husband, named STRANE, were committed to jail by United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD, of Newark, on a charge of defrauding the Government. It appears that Mrs. STRANE was formerly married to a pensioner named MATTHEW RICHARDSON, but shortly after his death she married STRANE, and continued to draw her deceased husband's pension contrary to the provisions of the law.

At a meeting of the general and field officers of the Newark branch of the National Guard on Thursday night, resolutions were adopted requesting the Common Council of that city to promptly proceed with the erection of a suitable armory, as authorized by the Legislature.

In the Essex County Court yesterday, the following persons pleaded guilty: Henry Hay, larceny and receiving; Patrick Hand, illegal voting; Wm. Smith, assault and battery; Samuel Van Norton, assault and battery; Walter Magee, illegal voting; Abram Kasther, larceny and receiving; Dennis McMahon, illegal voting; Alsop Monroe, atrocious assault and battery, (two indictments,) Joseph Hutford. Christopher Wenzell and Patrick Walsh were convicted of assault and battery.

The drawbridge of the New-Jersey Railroad across the Passaic, at Newark, was put into operation on Thursday. The cost of the entire structure is estimated at $300,000.

The projected route of a railroad from Elizabeth to Perth Amboy is again being surveyed.

The annual State Baptist Convention will be held at Rahway on Tuesday next.

Yesterday morning Justice MILLS, of Newark, committed JACOB FERRY to await trial on a charge of demolishing the glass door of a saloon and assaulting two Police officers. The same offender was also sent to the County Jail for drunkenness.

Two burglars, named GOTTLIEB SNYDER and DAVID LANG, have been sentenced, in the Middlesex County Court, to the State Prison for fourteen years each.

The stables of the Orange Horse Car Railroad Company were much damaged by a fire yesterday afternoon, and a large quantity of provender totally destroyed.

A little child of a Mr. TOMPKINS, residing on Lawrence-street, Newark, was severely scalded by falling into a pot of hot water, yesterday afternoon.

The people of West Orange intend asking the Legislature to authorize the issue of township bonds to the amount of $75,000, for street improvements.

During Thursday night the clothing store of JAMES A. GRANT, Newark, was entered by burglars and fourteen overcoats stolen.

Yesterday morning a woman, named MARGARET HAAS was arrested in Newark for stealing an entire piece of calico from SCHUPFER's store, which she entered with the apparent intention of peddling small wares.

On Thursday a Methodist Episcopal church was dedicated at Sharon, near Freehold. Rev. Dr. BARTINE, of Trenton, and the Presiding Elder of the District preached in the morning and evening respectively.

German Republican Central Committee.

The German Republican Central Committee of this City held an adjourned meeting at the Steuben House last night, Mr. WILLIAM GELLMANN presiding. The delegates from the German Republican Clubs of the Fifth and Twelfth Assembly Districts, whose election had been contested at the last meeting, were admitted to the Central Committee. An Executive Committee, composed of one delegate from each Assembly District Club, was elected, and it was resolved that ten additional delegates at large should be added to this Committee by the President of the Central Committee. Mr. JACOB SCHOENHOF made a communication with regard to the appointment of German Republicans of this City to Federal offices, and stated that General FRANZ SIGEL had declined the nomination by the President for Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Sixth District. Resolutions favoring practical recognition of the German Republican element of this City, as represented in the Central Committee, by the administration, by a just distribution of Federal officers, and approving the declination of the office named by General SIGEL, were adopted. A Special Committee with regard to these resolutions having been appointed, the meeting adjourned.

The Wynockie Mystery—Examination and Release of the Wyble Family.

In consequence of the numerous highly-colored and varied reports published concerning the disappearance of the WYBLE children, some of which have indicated a strong suspicion of foul play on the part of the surviving members of the family, Mr. and Mrs. WYBLE, and the half-son JACOB, yesterday came to Paterson in company with Mr. JOHN TYCE, of Wynockie, and presenting themselves before Justice SANDFORD, expressed a wish that they might be subjected by that official to such a rigorous examination as would satisfy the public mind as to their guilt or innocence of the charge implied against them. The Justice complied, and accordingly took the deposition of Mr. WYBLE, JACOB and Mrs. WYBLE in the order named, cross-questioning each one separately and carefully, and concluding by discharging all three without recognizance.

Reunion of the Ninth Class Association, Old Public School No. 14.

The surviving members of the Ninth Class of Old Public School No. 14, held their seventh annual reunion, last evening, at the Grand Hotel, corner of Broadway and Thirty-first-street. Nearly one hundred gentlemen sat down. The grown-up schoolboys of former years met each other with many a pleasant jest and reminiscence of old times, and the minutes intervening between the hour of assembling and that of entering the banquet-hall were very happily passed by the renewal of old friendships.

The Association which gave the dinner last evening is designed to include among its members those who have graduated from Old Public School No. 14, and their reunions are intended to keep alive the kind feelings and friendships begun in boyhood and cemented amid the cares and responsibilities of maturer years. These ends are admirably secured, and the result is a fund of amusement and social enjoyment not gained in any other way.

After the substantial fare laid on the table had been properly discussed, Mr. JAMES A. LUCAS, the President of the Association, called the company to order, and in a few well-chosen words bade his old schoolfellows welcome, and in concluding his remarks, he gave as the first toast, "The health of their old and first preceptor, ANSON WILLIS," which sentiment was received with tumultuous applause.

Judge WILLIS, in his response, gave some very interesting reminiscences of his old school and the scholars under his care. He expressed himself as happy in his old age at the privilege of greeting so many intelligent gentlemen whom he had known as boys.

Mr. GEO. W. GERARD, in response to a call of the President, made a most interesting speech, and related the story of his twenty years' labors in behalf of the public schools of the City of New-York, and announced his intention to retire from the practice of the law for the purpose of devoting the remainder of his life to the cause of education.

Speeches were subsequently made by Mr. LEONARD HAZELTINE, Judge WILLIS' successor as Principal of Old Public School No. 14, Mr. LARREMORE, President of the Board of Education, Marshal TOOKER and others. The festivities were kept up to a late hour, amid much enthusiasm.

THE COLORADO PLATEAU.

Its Canyons and Ruined Cities—Lecture by Professor J. S. Newberry.

Professor J. S. NEWBERRY, of Columbia College, delivered the seventh and last of the American Institute lectures last evening, at the Cooper Institute, on the above subject. The large Hall was well filled. The speaker gave a history of the Colorado expedition of 1858, of which he was one. The country described was the Colorado River, from its mouth for 1,000 miles upwards. The country through which the Colorado flows is exceedingly rough, and it was supposed that there were insurmountable obstacles. At Fort Yuma they were provided with a light draft steamer and a land party. They had twenty-five soldiers as an escort. When the party had gone twenty miles from Fort Yuma they came to a point which theretofore had been regarded as unnavigable; but after much difficulty, they succeeded in ascending the river. Five hundred miles up they met with other difficulties about the plateaus. The giant cactus was about the only vegetation which flourishes on the trap rock of that region. The mountain ranges were most singular, and often they expected to encounter insurmountable obstacles, but always they found an opening through which they could proceed. The scenery all through that region was described as being grand and sublime in the extreme, far surpassing anything the speaker had ever before believed to exist on earth. During the first part of the voyage up the river they became acquainted with a remarkable tribe of Indians, of gigantic size. They subsisted wholly on vegetable food. The tribe is known as the Mohavis, and probably number about 10,000. They seemed peaceful, playful, and those that the party employed as guides were eminently faithful and true to their word. The speaker described the habits of the people, their food, clothing and modes of life generally at considerable length. The party remained among them a long time, and they found that these people, of all others, have not been corrupted by the Mexicans or Spaniards. They are doubtless fire worshipers, but exactly what their religion is it is hard to tell. They are copper colored, but not nearly so dark as most tribes. They have not high cheek bones, but round heads and full faces, are mild and quiet of disposition, very neat in their habits and well dressed. If any litter was made upon the floor at luncheon time, a lady well dressed came in with a dustpan, and very carefully removed all the refuse. This, the speaker thought, was an indication certainly of their cleanly habits. They are situated in a desert country, and it is only by the utmost industry and economy that they are able to live. This tribe is located in the northeast corner of Arizona. The masses of masonry among the ruins of this country the speaker described as most astonishing. The smoothness of the walls, he thought, were made doubtless to prevent any enemy from scaling them. Some of the towns had evidently been abandoned for several hundred years. In some parts all is now a desolate waste. How happened it that the population is gone? The lecturer thought the hordes of savage Indians on the north, such as the Navajoes, who are the Cossacks of the country, and live always on horseback, are bold, warlike and thievish, had made their inroads, which have destroyed these Indians. The San Juan has not now a human being on its banks, and all because of the fact of its being debatable ground between the peaceful tribes of the south and the warlike and predatory tribes of the north.

THE YALE ALUMNI.

Annual Dinner—Speeches by Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, President Woolsey, Professor Porter, President White, Judge Pierrepont and Others.

The Yale Alumni Association had its annual dinner at DELMONICO'S, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, last evening. At 7:30 more than two hundred sons of Yale sat down to dinner, Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, President of the Association, presiding.

On the right of the President sat President Dwight Woolsey, of Yale College, District-Attorney Pierrepont, S. B. Chittenden, Hon. Chas. Tracy, Governor Hoppin, of Rhode Island, Henry R. Winthrop and T. B. Dwight, of Philadelphia, James C. Carter, President of the Harvard Association, Mr. Northrup and Rev. Mr. Ripley. On his left were Judge Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court, Rev. Dr. Adams, Professor Porter, of Yale College, President A. D. White, of Cornell University, Professors Coe and Brush, of Yale, and Rev. Mr. Coe; while in the hall were visible John Sherwood, Benjamin Phelps, A. R. McDonough, and a host of prominent citizens.

The President having read letters from Mr. HUNTINGTON, the artist, Dr. DAGGETT, of New-Haven, and others, excusing their absence, and having called attention to the new constitution, and resolutions of condolence on the death of the late ex-Recorder TALMADGE, both of which had been unanimously adopted by the Association, proceeded to thank the Association for the honor they had done him in electing him their President for the ensuing year. For the College, he said, the Alumni cherished affection as for a common mother. Who among them did not look with pleasure on the advantages and discipline afforded by this ancient College? Who did not feel it his duty to advance its glory and maintain its power? Those outside who contributed to its support were to be highly honored, but to its Alumni must Yale more especially look for encouragement and support, which should be rendered without hope or desire for thanks. To Yale and Harvard, he continued, does the country look chiefly for the inculcation of that national feeling which, diffused through the instrumentality of her Alumni, is to support and maintain the national life. Mr. EVARTS concluded an eloquent address by urging the necessity of supplying sufficient funds to complete the soldiers' memorial of Yale, as well as enlarge in many other respects the educational facilities of their Alma Mater.

The first regular toast, "The President of the United States," was then given and drank standing, with all the honors.

The following was the regular order of toasts for the evening:

"Our Alma Mater;" responded to by President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, in a brief but forcible address, in which he referred to the permanency of collegiate institutions, especially of Yale, which to-day maintains the same high standard of morality and instruction which had characterized it during one hundred and sixty-nine years, while in the same period the form of Government of almost every country in Europe had changed.

Professor WOOLSEY was followed by Professor PORTER, who in the course of his speech urged the necessity of pecuniary aid to Yale in order to place her on an equal footing with Harvard and Oxford.

"The Universities of our Country" was replied to by President ANDREW D. WHITE, of Cornell University, in a highly humorous and at the same time eloquent and forcible address on the system of education best adapted to the present wants of the American people.

"The Pulpit" was replied to by Rev. Dr. BOWERS.

"The Bar" was responded to by District-Attorney EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

Numerous other toasts followed, and were responded to by THOMAS M. FRENCH, J. M. CARTER and Mr. GEORGE NORTHRUP, of Philadelphia. The entertainment was varied by several Alumni songs, sung by the entire company, and the feast concluded in a manner highly gratifying to all.

The Return of Prince Arthur To-Day.

His Royal Highness Prince ARTHUR is expected to arrive in this City from Washington to-day. Arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the party by several private associations, and it is understood that quite a number of invitations have been accepted, though their precise nature has not transpired.

The following circular has been issued to the fashionable circles of Brooklyn:

BROOKLYN CLUB.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on the 27th of January, 1870, it was resolved that notice be given to each member that the Club will give a "Ladies' Reception" on Friday evening, Feb. 4, to which an invitation has been accepted by His Royal Highness, Prince ARTHUR.

Members of the Club wishing to subscribe to the reception are requested to call at the Club House, on or before Tuesday, the 1st of February, and enter their names. Each ticket entitles the holder to introduce two ladies. Tickets not transferable.

Prince Arthur in Washington—Dinners and Receptions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The last of the series of formal dinners given in honor of Prince ARTHUR was given this evening at the British Legation, at which were present Senators SCHURZ, WILLIAMS and ANTHONY, General BANKS, and the Belgian, Argentine, Peruvian, Danish, Spanish, Brazilian and Netherlands Ministers. The Prince will probably leave for New-York to-morrow. Speaker and Mrs. BLAINE held their weekly reception this evening, which was attended by an unusually large number of Senators, Representatives and other persons occupying prominent positions in the city. Prince ARTHUR made his appearance about 11 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. THORNTON and suite, and was introduced by the Speaker to all who desired it, during the twenty minutes he remained.

The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad —Report on the Condition of the Road.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—The report of an examination into the condition of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, made by General SHARK, of New Hampshire, and Colonel MOORE, of New-Jersey, by request of the State Directors, was submitted to the House to-day. It appears from it that in order to open the 236 miles of road between Boston and the Hudson River, 24 miles remain to be finished between Mechanicsville and Willimantic, and 76 miles between Waterbury and Fishkill. The estimates of the engineers have been found to be accurately calculated and sufficiently large for the completion of the work; for the Eastern Division they amount to $[illegible],000, and for the Western Division $3,102,522, including the cost of the rails, &c. The work on these divisions is far advanced. The terminal grounds, at both ends of the road, will require large outlays; those at Boston, including structures and grading, for the immediate wants, $800,000; those at Fishkill and Newburg, including shops, boats, &c., $350,000. The through business, on completion of the road, will require an additional equipment of fifty locomotives, twenty-five passenger cars, ten baggage cars, and 1,000 freight cars, costing about $1,400,000. The following is the *résumé* of requirements: To complete the Eastern Division, $430,000; Western Division, $1,600,000; iron and superstructure, $600,000; expenditures in Boston, $800,000; expenditures in Fishkill, $350,000; new equipments, $1,000,000; total, $4,680,000. The report says the importance of the road cannot be overestimated, and that if completed and the Company succeeds in attaining the average business success of other roads in Massachusetts, the gross receipts would be $7,200,000; the running expenditures $4,800,000, leaving a balance of $2,400,000, or six per cent. on the capital of $40,000,000.

The following facts in regard to the present condition of the road are also given:

Capital stock authorized	$[illegible],000,000 00
Number of shares issued	250,000
Capital stock paid in or issued (including collateral)	25,000,000 00
Floating debt last year	1,967,421 52
Floating debt this year	7,349,163 74
Funded debt last year	14,904,350 00
Funded debt this year	21,200,000 00
Total floating and funded debt	28,549,163 74
Amount expended on construction since last year	7,462,276 84
Receipts for passengers	224,359 [illegible]
Receipts for freight	332,928 [illegible]
Receipts for other items	12,796 [illegible]
Net earnings	175,724 [illegible]
Present amount of mortgage debts	21,340,000 00

AN UNWELCOME TENANT.—A child of Mr. HARVEY NESTLES, of Ava, has been for about two years ailing. Various medicines were administered without benefiting it. During December the parents called in a physician from North Western, and he decided that a living animal of some kind was in the child's stomach. Treating the patient in accordance with this belief, the physician succeeded in removing from its stomach, what had been a living animal resembling in form a toad or frog. It measures five inches in length, three inches in breadth, and is about an inch thick; it has the usual supply of legs, and weighs about six ounces. It is supposed that the child took it into its stomach while drinking water, and at a time when the animal was very small. The child is recovering.—*Utica Herald, Jan. 26.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 28—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds 1862, 87¾; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 88; Ten-forties, 84¼. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 18¼; Illinois Centrals, 106¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—11:30 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 82,000 bales, of which 12,000 were taken for export and 15,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 300,000 bales, of which 114,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 93,000 bales, of which 6,000 are American. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 27s. 3d. ₩ quarter for European.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Tallow declining. Turpentine, 30s. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 28.—Petroleum opened firm at 60½f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, [illegible]

LONDON, Jan. 28—2:30 P. M.—American Securities are quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 18¼; Illinois Centrals, 106¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—2:30 P. M.—TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are less favorable, but do not affect the Cotton market.

COTTON—The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 322,000 bales, of which 269,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 2d. ₩ cental for California White; 7s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 7d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the last three days have been 12,500 quarters, all of which are American. Flour, 20s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal; Peas, 35s. ₩ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 71s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 87; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 88; Ten-forties, 84¼. Stocks firmer; Erie Railway Shares, 18¼; Illinois Centrals, 106¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@12d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer. Bacon firm.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Tallow firmer. Linseed Oil easier. Common Rosin dull. Turpentine firmer.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 73f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 28.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened active and firm at 91⅞ for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Jan. 28.—Cotton opened quiet for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and flat at 136f. ₩ cwt. for Low Middling afloat.

ANTWERP, Jan. 28.—Petroleum closed firmer at 60½f. for Standard White.

BREMEN, Jan. 28.—Petroleum opened firm at 7 thalers 6 groats.

HAMBURG, Jan. 28.—Petroleum opened firm at 15 mare bancos 14 schillings.

HAVRE, Jan. 28.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—EXCHANGE, 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet at [illegible] in the afternoon dull at [illegible] for No. 2; New, 84½c. for No. 1; in the afternoon unchanged. OATS dull at 38c.@39½c. for No. 2. RYE easier and lower; No. 2, 72c.@73c. BARLEY inactive and nominal; No. 2, 70c.@80c. HIGHWINES, 91½c.@92½c., in wood and iron-bound. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK less active, closing at $26 75 cash; $27 25 seller March. LARD quiet at 15¾c. cash; 16c. seller March. MEATS firm and steady; Dry-salted Shoulders, 10c.@10½c.; Short Rib Sides, 13½c.; Green Hams, 9¾c. Dressed Hogs quiet and easier at $10 25@$10 37½, dividing on 200 lbs. Live Hogs firm and a shade higher at $8 50@$8 75 for Light; $9 00@$9 25 for Medium; $9 50@$9 75 for Good to Extra. CATTLE steady and firm at $5 75@$6 50 for Light Steers and Cows; $6 87@$7 25 for Good to Choice Shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 3,800 bushels Barley, 15,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—TOBACCO steady, with a light supply. COTTON firm at 24½c.@24¾c. FLOUR firm; Fall Superfine, $4 12@$4 25; Extra, $4 12@$4 75; Double Extra, $4 [illegible]; Family, $5 [illegible] 50. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN—Lower grades easier; Mixed, in bulk, 65c.; White, 72c.; Mixed and Yellow, 75c.@77c.; choice Yellow, 79c.; White, 83c.@87c. OATS heavy at 44c.@50c. BARLEY quiet at $1 05@$1 15 for Minnesota Spring; $1 45 for strictly prime Fall. RYE dull at 80c. WHISKY—No sales. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $27 25@$27 50. Dry-salted MEATS—Order sales of Shoulders at 11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. BACON—Order sales of Shoulders at 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD quiet; choice Kettle, 16½c. CATTLE steady; Good to Choice, $4 [illegible] 50; Choice, $6@$6 50. Live HOGS dull at $8 [illegible] for Light to Extra. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,200 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels; Hogs, 2,000 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—COTTON easier at 24½c.@25c. for Middling; sales, 8,000 bales; sales of the week, 36,000 bales; receipts to-day, 3,541 bales; exports to Liverpool, 6,767 bales; to Vera Cruz, [illegible] bales; to Spain, 531 bales; receipts of the week net 43,730 bales; gross, 45,290 bales; exports to Liverpool, 8,000 bales; to Havre, 6,614 bales; to Bremen, 3,116 bales; to Spain, 2,734 bales; to Vera Cruz, 553 bales; coastwise, 1,694 bales; stock, 182,442 bales. FLOUR quiet at $4 [illegible] 75@$5 12½. CORN, $1 05@$1 07½. OATS firm at 70½c. HAY easier; prime, $26@$27. PORK weaker at $28 75. BACON scarce at 14½c.@17½c.@18½c. HAMS, 19c.@21½c. LARD, 15½c.@18c. SUGAR dull and declining; Prime, 11½c.@11¾c. MOLASSES firm; Prime, 65c.@70c. WHISKY, 98c.@$1 [illegible]. COFFEE, 15½c.@17¼c. Sterling EXCHANGE, 131¼. GOLD, 121¼. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, ¼ ₩ cent. discount.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm with a moderate demand; Red Winter, $1 10@$1 12. CORN declining; sales at 74c.@75c. OATS steady at 50c.@56c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY steady at $1 10@$1 20 for Spring; $1 30@$1 35 for Fall. COTTON firm at 24½c. TOBACCO steady. WHISKY firm and quiet at 95c. Live HOGS steady and in fair demand at $9 75@$9 80. Dressed HOGS, $10 50@$11; receipts, 2,000 head. Mess PORK firm and higher; sales at $27. Bulk MEATS held at 11c. for Shoulders; 14c.@14½c. for Sides, loose; ½c. higher packed. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 15½c.@16c. LARD dull; Steam held at 15½c.@15¾c.; Kettle, 16¼c.; no sales. HAMS, 18¼c.@20c., for Sugar-cured. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 discount buying, par selling.

OSWEGO, Jan. 28.—FLOUR steady and in fair demand; sales 1,300 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White, and $7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels Choice White Canada at $1 [illegible]. CORN quiet at [illegible]. BARLEY nominal at $1 05 for Upper Lake Canada. RYE and PEAS quiet. CORNMEAL, $2 [illegible] for bolted and $2 [illegible] for unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged: Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, [illegible]; Middlings, [illegible]. Canal [illegible]; Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, $1 00; to New-York, 85c.; to Albany, 70c.

BUFFALO, Jan. 28.—FLOUR neglected. WHEAT inactive. CORN—New offered at [illegible] on the track. OATS held firm at 56c. with no sales. BARLEY dull; sales, 500 bushels two-rowed State, from the wagon, at 85c.; 3 cars choice four-rowed Canada at 95c., delivered on the track. PEAS quiet. CORNMEAL, $2 [illegible] for bolted. Mess PORK [illegible]; $28 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 17c.@17½c. HIGHWINES nominal at $1.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—COTTON firm; Middling Uplands, 25c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 25@[illegible]; Extra, $4 [illegible]; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 75@$6 50; Pennsylvania do., $5 75@$6 50; Indiana and Ohio, $5 50@$6 50. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 25@$1 30. RYE dull at 95c. CORN in fair demand; New Yellow at 86c.@88c. OATS dull; Pennsylvania at 55c.@56c. PETROLEUM very quiet; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 30c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY dull at 97c.@98c. for wood bound.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts 800 head. The market was active and ¼c. higher; sales 1,000 head, embracing 500 Illinois, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., at 7¼c.@7¾c.; 65, averaging 1,140 lbs., at 6¾c.@7¼c.; Canada, thin Steers and coarse Oxen, at 5¼c.@6c.; 15 premium Michigan, averaging 1,600 lbs., at [illegible]. HOGS—The supply is moderate, the market is dull, heavy and unchanged. SHEEP—The supply is light and the quality extra; the market was firm, steady but unchanged; sales of extra Western at 4½c.@6c.; Canada at 5½c.@6¼c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 28.—COTTON—Receipts today 2,618 bales; sales 800 bales; Middling, 24c.; Sea Islands—Medium, 40c.; Fine, 55c.@65c.; the market closed firm; net receipts of the week 13,276 Uplands, and 230 Sea Islands; exports to Great Britain, 1,251 bales Uplands; to the Continent, 1,721 bales Uplands and 200 bales Sea Islands; total 2,021 bales; coastwise, 1,756 bales Uplands and 209 bales Sea Islands; total, 4,757 bales; sales, 4,700 bales Uplands and 200 bales Sea Islands; stock, 61,332 bales.

TOLEDO, Jan. 28.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 20; Amber Michigan, $1 03½; No. 1 Red, $1 10 bid, $1 13 asked. CORN firmer; No. 1, 80c.; New, 73c. OATS dull and nominal. Dressed HOGS dull at $10@$10 50. RECEIPTS—1,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 129,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—COTTON firm; Middlings, 25½. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 30@$1 45. CORN weak; White, $1@$1 05; Yellow, 93c.@96c. OATS, 52c.@55c. RYE dull and nominal. Mess PORK quiet at $29@$29 50. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 16¼c.@16½c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; Shoulders, 13¼c.@13½c. HAMS, 20c. LARD quiet at 17c.@17½c. WHISKY dull at 98c.@$1 for wood and iron bound.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 28.—COTTON active and firmer; sales 700 bales; Middling, 25c.; Sea Islands, 30c.@81; receipts, 1,075 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,065 bales; coastwise, 305 bales; net receipts of the week, 5,816 bales.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—WHEAT is entirely neglected. RYE dull at 90c.@92c. CORN without movement. BARLEY dull and drooping; sales 500 bushels No. 1 two-rowed State at 75c., and 1,000 bushels at the [illegible]. OATS steady, with sales of 400 bushels at the Susquehanna Depot at 55c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet at 80c. for No. 1; 80½c. for No. 2. OATS steady; No. 2, 40c. CORN nominal. BARLEY nominal. RYE steady at 70c. for No. 1. Dressed HOGS firmer at $10@$10 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

GALVESTON, Jan. 28.—COTTON quiet; good Ordinary, 19½c.@20c. in coin; net receipts of the week, 10,337 bales; Exports—To Liverpool, 4,470 bales; to Havre, 1,546 bales; to Bremen, 2,680 bales; to Amsterdam, 1,240 bales; to New-York, 1,072 bales; to New-Orleans, 500 bales; sales, 5,400 bales; stock, 44,066 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 28.—COTTON—Weekly receipts, 12,630 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,100 bales; other foreign ports, 416 bales; coastwise, 7,603 bales; stock, 71,240 bales; sales of the week, 10,700 bales; to-day, 900 bales; the market to-day was steady; Middlings, 24½c.@24¾c.; receipts, 2,308 bales; exports, 5,917 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—COTTON easier; Middlings 24c. FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. TOBACCO steady; sales 71 hhds. at $6@$8 for trash, $11@$12 for medium Leaf; $35 for bright Wrappers. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. LARD—Prime tierce, 17¼c. HAMS, 19¾c. WHISKY, 95c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 28.—COTTON firm at 23½c.@24c. for Middling; receipts of the week, 926 bales; exports, coastwise, 704 bales; sales 250 bales; stock, 1,877 bales. Spirits TURPENTINE, 42½c.@43c. ROSIN firmer; Strained, $1 80@$1 85. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR quiet at $2 30.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 25½c.; net receipts of the week, 780 bales; coastwise, 2,120 bales; total 2,120 bales; exports to Great Britain, 785 bales; coastwise, 387 bales; sales, 2,740 bales; stock, 11,469 bales.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—COTTON quiet but firm; net receipts of the week, 749 bales; coastwise, 12,32[illegible] bales; total, 14,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 390 bales; stock, 4,000 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—WHEAT dull at $1 65, the outside price for Choice. BARLEY weak at $1 27½. LEGAL TENDERS, 83½.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week over the Providence and Worcester Railroad, 400 bales.

CITY POINT, Va., Jan. 28.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 417 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 107½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28½; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 121¼.

[Advertisement.]
THE NATIONAL BANK OF CASTLETON, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1870.
E. Holmes, No. 7 Murray-st.:
Your alarm works to a charm. Four years' experience proves it invaluable. I would not be without it for twenty times its cost. Inclosed please find check for additional attachments. Yours truly,
E. H. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 28—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N.	Cloudy	23
Halifax	N. E.	Cloudy	25
Portland	N. E.	Clear	30
Boston	N. W.	Clear	30
New-York	N.	Clear	36
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	38
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Clear	38
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	38
Richmond	N.	Cloudy	40
Charleston	S. E.	Cloudy	52
Savannah	W. N. W.	Cloudy	56
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	51
Oswego	S.	Clear	25
Buffalo	W.	Clear	30
Pittsburg	E.	Foggy	38
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	28
Mobile	W.	Clear	58
New-Orleans	N. E.	Cloudy	57
Key West	E.	Cloudy	73
Havana		Raining	73

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Denmark	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Jan. 29	New-York	Bremen.
Bellona	Jan. 29	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA.

Rapidan	Jan. 29	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post Office.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamship *Weser*, close at the Post Office at 12 M. A supplementary mail for paid letters only, made up on pier at Hoboken, close at 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana, per steamship *Rapidan*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 28—In steamship *Cambria*, from Glasgow—Hugh S. Frasier, Mrs. Harriet Gillie, James S. King, Peter Macdonald, John Young, John Stephens, Thos. H. Carne.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 7 13 | Sun sets... 5 14 | Moon rises. 5 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 18 | Gov. Island. 7 07 | Hell Gate... 8 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; Jas. W. Carret, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Dalzell & Co.

Barks Rosedale, (Br.,) Craig, Cork for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Ebble, (Norw.,) Jensen, Rotterdam, Wendt, Totens & Bockmann; J. R. Hea, (Br.) Graham, Matanzas, Jas. Edmiston & Co.; Ocean Home, Brands, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; White Wing, (Br.,) Porter, Sagua, J. Cummins; Charlotte, Cables, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Thayer & Sargent.

Brigs Max, (N. G.,) Alkmann, Rio Janeiro, C. Tobias; Benner, (N. G.,) Ehren, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Co.; G. F. Penniston, (Br.,) Wood, Sisal, Calvin R. Knox & Co.; A. B. Patterson, (Br.,) Pitts, Laguayra and Porto Caballo, Dallett, Bliss & Co.; Alice, (Br.,) Cole, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.; Montrose, Johnson, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Jno. Snay, Baker, Cienfuegos, A. Abbott; Jennie Moody, (Br.,) Crosby, Caibarien, A. L. Merchant & Co.; G. Wheelwright, (Br.,) Wolfe, Liverpool, N. S., G. A. Phillips & Collins; Charlotte, Cables, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Thayer & Sargent; Whitaker, Colton, Elizabethport, Snow & Richardson.

Schrs. George H. Mills, Thielson, Cardenas, Van Brunt & Slaght; C. Thompson, Heinfeld, Para and Montevideo, L. S. Amsinck & Co.; Leone Pride, (Br.,) Hassell, St. Kitts, &c., Jones & Lough; H. B. Smith, Woodbury, Mayaguez, P. R., B. J. Wenberg; E. De Hart, Low, Kingston, Jam., Miller & Houghton; Kelsh, Jasper, Gibara, B. Talbot & Co.; Carrie Walker, McFarland, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cambria, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow Jan. 15, with mdse. and 77 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage. Jan. 23, lat. 42 04, lon. 51 15, signalized brig Saxon, steering E.; Jan. 25, lat. 40 57, lon. 58 52, passed a North-German steamer, bound E.; Jan. 27, lat. 40 45, lon. 69 40, passed a National steamer, bound E.; same day, lat. 40 47, lon. 69 45, passed steamship Nevada, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Rockton, (Br.,) Dryden, Naples Dec. 23, via Messina 28th, Palermo Jan. 4, and Gibraltar 21st, with fruit, &c., to Henderson Bros.

Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 25, with naval stores, &c., to J. Hand.

Steamship Volga, Bulkley, Savannah Jan. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark John Ellison, (new, 550 tons,) Pickett, Tottenville, S. I., in ballast to Warren Ray & Co. Comes to this City to complete her equipment.

Schr. George E. Bonsal, Pray, Gonas, Han. 39 ds., with ivory, nuts, hides, &c., to Jeremiah Loguaroff—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Has had heavy N. E. and N. W. gales the first part of passage, and split sails, &c.

Schr. Sarah Fish, (of Thomaston,) Thompson, St. Mary's, Ga., via Charleston, S. C., 6 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co. Put into Charleston leaking, having struck on St. Mary's Bar, coming out.

Schr. Elvira A. Conant, Bramburg, Jacmel 12 ds., with coffee, &c., to Morrison & Bartow—vessel to Yonge, Smith & Co.

Schr. Palma, Rankin, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. James Young, Wilson, Charleston 7 ds., with pine for New-Haven.

Schr. Hamlet, Sanborn, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardiner, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. B. Merrill, Low, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James Runyon, Lewis, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza & Hannah, Deming, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Anna, Burns, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Niagara, Worden, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. M. L. Herrick, Watts, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Tirrell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Conners, Thomaston, with lime to J. Haviland.

Schr. Richmond Gates, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Hase, McManus, Greenwich.
Schr. J. S. Page, Jones, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Cinderella, Vaughan, Port Jefferson.
Schr. David Pearsall, McGinnis, Greenwich.
Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. Eliza A. Anderson, Jameson, Millstone Point.
Schr. R. M. Smith, White, New-London.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Flynn, Glenwood.
Schr. Ariosto, Seaman, Providence.
Schr. C. P. Shultis, Fox, Bridgeport.
Schr. Avail, Dibble, Millstone Point.
Schr. Othello, Davis, Taunton.
Schr. Mary J. Mead, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. Mary Celeste, Brewer, New-Haven.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Brandywine, Hogan, Mystic.
Schr. Sarah Louisa, Anderson, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. E.; clear.

Sailed.

Ship Frank Flint, for San Francisco; bark Bros. for Genoa; brig Helen M. Rowley, for Caibarien.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Arr. steamers Etna, Liverpool, via Halifax; Oriental, Savannah; brigs Devona, Algoa Bay; Janet, Pernambuco; Ida C., St. Marc; Novelty, Matanzas; schrs. John May, Mobile; Clara Smith, Savannah; steamers Aries, Philadelphia; Neptune, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 28.—Arr. steamships James Adger, New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore.

Sld. steamship Saratoga, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 28.—The ship Sunrise, from Callao, received orders off Cape Henry for New-York.

Passed in for Baltimore—Barks E. S. James and East Loreman, from Liverpool; Inca, from Bremen; Chanticleer, from Nevada; brig Torrid Zone, from Trinidad; Minnie Miller and J. Polodo, from Matanzas.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 28, A. M.—Sld. brig Thames, (Br.)

P. M.—Arr. schr. E. K. Dresser, Baltimore, for Boston.

Sld. bark S. W. Holbrook.

29th, A. M.—Arr. and sld. brig Ida C., (Br.,) St. Marc 9 ds., for Boston, and schr. Montezuma, Norfolk, for Hyannis.

Arr. schrs. Oliver Jameson, Boston, for Baltimore; Virginia, do. for Philadelphia; Bedington and George, Rockland, for New-York; Unexpected, (Br.,) and Ada Louisa, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for do.; Favorite, (Br.,) Cornwallis, N. S., for do.; Alligator, Calais, for do.; Com. Kearney, do., for Newport; James A. Crocker, Wiscasset, for Jacksonville.

The schr. Henry G. Fay, from Calais for New-London, went ashore on the East Chop this morning. Will be got off without damage.

Sld. schr. E. K. Dresser.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 28.—Sld. steamers Hatteras, New-York; Appold, Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Arr. steamer Constitution, from Panama and Mexican ports, with $23,000 Mexican dollars; bark Una, from Baltimore.

Cld. ships Leicester, for Liverpool, with 26,000 sacks of wheat; Vanguard, for Liverpool, with 19,000 sacks of wheat; bark Silver Cloud, for Liverpool, with 19,000 sacks of wheat.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 28.—Cld. schr. Stephen Morris, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 28.—Arr. steamships Regulator and W. P. Clyde, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Piscataqua, from Baltimore for Boston with corn, went ashore on the Point of Sandy Hook last night. She will probably get off the next high water.

Spoken, &c.

Robert Peel—Brig, from Machias for New-York, Jan. 8, 300 miles west from Maritimo.

Stromness—Br. brig, from Belize, (Hon.,) for Boston, Jan. 17, lat. 24 25, lon. 83 12.

110 MILES COMPLETED.

ONLY 7 1-2 MILES

TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,

First Mortgage Bonds,

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois.

This road is now VIRTUALLY COMPLETED, as there remained, at latest advices, but twelve miles of track to be laid, and the line will be opened throughout about Feb. 1, as the rails for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derives its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western; at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East, making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of intercoeanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $12,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $40,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $12,000 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

OF MATCHLESS POWER TO RElieve and summarily cure, Hyatt's Swiss Liniment has been found for the past 12 years a positive, speedy remedy in sore throat, neuralgia, bruises, sprains and pains from paralysis, gout, rheumatism, &c. It not only alleviates, but summarily cures. 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 246 Grand-st., New-York.

SEE

BROOKLYN

DAILY

"UNION,"

TUESDAY

EVENING,

FEBRUARY

FIRST,

ENLARGED

AND

IMPROVED.

Stewart L. Woodford.

EDITOR

A PRIME SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

St. Louis & Southeastern Railway of Illinois.

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The St. Louis and Southeastern Railway spans the State of Illinois, commencing at the City of St. Louis and ending at the City of Shawneetown, on the Ohio River. Its entire length, when completed, will be 135 miles, TWENTY-SEVEN MILES OF WHICH ARE ALREADY FINISHED AND IN OPERATION. Work is progressing on other portions of the road, and it is the intention of the Company to push the enterprise to early completion.

This line of road supplies an urgent need. It passes through a fertile and populous section of the State hitherto destitute of railroad facilities. In the production of wheat the district is not excelled by any other in the Union, and the road throughout its entire length PASSES OVER THE RICHEST COAL BEDS OF ILLINOIS, now being profitably and extensively worked at various points. In view of the large and increasing consumption of coal at St. Louis and in the adjoining region, the profits upon the transportation of coal alone will, within the limit of three years, more than pay the interest on the entire bonded debt of the Company. The total issue of bonds is limited to $2,250,000, equal to about $16,000 per mile, to be issued only as the construction and equipment of the road progresses. They are issued under a mortgage made to F. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, New-York, and George Opdyke, Trustees. It is carefully drawn, and duly recorded in all the counties through which the road passes.

In offering these Convertible Bonds for sale we beg to refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, containing a comprehensive exhibit of the enterprise and its promising future, signed by the President of the Company, General EDWARD F. WINSLOW, and by Brevet Major-General JAMES H. WILSON, United States Army, one of its Directors, and also to the statement appended thereto, signed by W. MILNOR ROBERTS, United States Civil Engineer, and one of the most distinguished railroad constructors of the country. These gentlemen are well known to the country and their friends for their ability, integrity, and honor. The accuracy of their statements may therefore be confidently relied upon.

Any one who will carefully study these documents cannot fail to become convinced that this road, when completed, will control a large and profitable local business, to say nothing of its through traffic. It will, therefore, be able to pay, without fail, the interest on its bonds, and render the stock a very profitable investment. Gross earnings at the rate of $3,000 per mile per annum will be ample to pay the interest on its debt, including the expense of operation and repairs. There is no completed road in the State of Illinois which is not earning much more than this sum per mile. The Company CONFIDENTLY EXPECT THEIR ROAD TO EARN FROM SEVEN TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE from the time of completion.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend these Bonds to our friends and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

Price for the present, 92½ and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving to itself the right to advance the price whenever it may so determine.

Pamphlets furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

WINTER CLOTHING

FROM

25 to 50 per cent. less than actual cost, at the

SPECIAL SALE.

DEVLIN & CO.,

NO. 521 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN

Spiral Spring Butt Co.,

NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK, AT PATTERSON BROTHERS,

Importers and Retailers of BUILDERS' HARDWARE, MECHANIC'S TOOLS AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

SUCCESSOR TO BARNUM'S, BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

GRAND GALA MATINEE.	IXION,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.	DORA BELLA,
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GRAND GALA MATINEE.	and BLONDES.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.	IXION,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.	DORA BELLA,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.	and BLONDES.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.	IXION.